PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,829—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
30th June	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9600		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	X.	18th Aug. ,,

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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27th June, 1906.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	....	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S Ishikawa	7th Aug.	18th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412	....	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	3806	....	4th Sept	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F Pyne	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K Kori	2nd Oct	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J Nagao	16th Oct	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, LEAKAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... ,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	4 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 2	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

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GUILTY!

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HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

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Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IS THE ONLY ONE

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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Published by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MacFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KASHINATH BAPUJI KORSA, BEJOMABAI, widow of DINANATH BAPOOJI KORSA and RUKHMABAI, widow of BAPOOJI VERAPPA KORSA and mother of DINANATH BAPOOJI KORSA, have contracted TO SELL to RAO SAHEB MANAJI RAJOJI KALEWAR, the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, lien, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing on behalf of the Purchaser to the Undersigned as his Bonliwitter at his residence at No. 48 Musjid Street alias Bapoo-hajjan Mohilla, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement (3874) square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 101, 207, 433, 419, and 510 New No. A-1243, & New survey No. 2, 4, 6, 8,-1351 6, 7,-1313 9-1311 & 1-1357, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3362, 3361, 3911, 3938, 3930, 3874, 3875 and 3876, and Street Nos 291, 294, 293, 297, 299, 235 295, and 237, situate at Mahim Matunga in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Doming Manaeli Da Far, on or towards the west by passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Karas and Munoo Karas and partly by the property of Bustiao Gomes and on or towards the South partly by the property of Salvadore Pascole Foreira and partly by the property of Doming Manaeli Da Far.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Matunga in the Registration sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 377, 394 and 429 New No 1348 and new survey No 7, 8—1351 containing by admeasurement (632) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards North by the ground of Jeswan Dhondji Dhuru, on or towards the south by the ground of Kashinath Bapoji Korsa and Dinanata Bapoji Korba, on or towards the east partly by the ground of Gostin Cross and partly by that of Se Bastiao Gomes and on or towards the west by the Water drain passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Matunga in the registration sub-district of the registrar of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 377, 394 and 429, New No. 1348, and New Survey No. 5—1351, containing by admeasurements (359) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the ground of Jeswan Dhondji, Dhuru on or towards the South by the ground of Cashinath Bapoji Korba and Dinanath Bapoji Korba, and on or towards the East and West by the ground of Se Bastiao Gomes.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1906.

G. R. MURKERY,
Bond-writer

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1906.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE following FIRMS, members of the Association will be entirely CLOSED on FRIDAY, 29th June, 1906:—

Messrs. Asquith & Lord Ld.,	Messrs. Leach & Webonay.
The Australian Stores.	,, Lund & Blockley.
Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ld,	,, Marks & Co. Ld.
,, Bourne & Shepherd,	,, F. & C. Osler.
The Bombay Electric Co.	,, Parry Smith & Co.
Messrs. Dannett & Co.	The Pasquali Cigarette Co. Ld.
,, Evans Fraser & Co.,	Pyrke's Provision Stores.
Messrs. Hoar & Co.	Messrs. Spencer & Co Ld.
,, C. Jost & Co,	,, Thacker & Co Ld.
	,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co,

And the following FIRMS WILL CLOSE in the AFTERNOON of the same day:—

Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ld.,	Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
,, Phillips & Co, Ld,	,, Thomson & Taylor
,, D. Macropolo & Co.	,, Vernon and Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, for the services of AUCTIONEER CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Stores, &c., of the Branch Factory at Poona, and later on of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Factory, Colaba, between 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

J. H. LAWRENCE ARCHER, R.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

Gun Carriage Factory,
Bombay, 25th June, 1906.

APPLICATIONS will be received for the Post of SUB-INSPECTOR, in the Calcutta Police on a pay of Rs. 125, and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

The following qualifications are essential:—

I. Applicants must be natives of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Punjab or Bombay.
II. Age below 25 years.
III. Minimum height 5ft. 7in.
IV. Minimum chest measurement, after exhalation, 30in.
V. Education. Must have passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta or other University in India.
VI. Applicants must be of good social position.
VII. Applicants must state the nature of their previous occupation if any, and the reason for the termination of the same.
VIII. Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1906, and must be made in the following form:—

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE.

1. Name.
Father's name.
2. Residence.
3. Height feet inches.
Chest measurement after exhalation inches
Age.
4. Educational qualifications.
5. Social position.
6. Previous occupation.
7. Recommendation.

190 . Signature.

N.B.—Column 4.—No one who has not passed the F. A. Examination need apply.

Column 5.—The vocation or profession of father should be given. Reference to distant relatives are not required.

Column 6.—If previously in Government employment the reason for leaving same must be noted.

Column 7.—Recommendations from persons of standing should be attached. Purely private recommendations from acquaintances to officials should be avoided.

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GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

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BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED Rs. 1,500. on Loan at reasonable interest on thoroughly good personal security. Write Box 21, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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POONA SEASON.—Special Social and Sporting letters WANTED.—Address Editor, this Journal.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality Apply to the Manager.

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. H. Gardiner, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 1 anna; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 2 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and at older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse—Immediately Relieved, and

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING
Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE LOOMS, fast and loose reeds overpick. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER at the MILL, Soopari Baug, Parel Road.

MORARJI GOKULDAS and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
The Morarjee Gokuldas S. & W. Co. Ld.,

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage
SINGLE COPY ..... As 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2
Second do	,, 1-8
Third do	,, 1-4
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to small matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding the line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4-4
Third do	,, 2-4

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 8-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 4-4

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905 ISSUED FOR..... £2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed.....£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded .....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE FORMS OF ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-3-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles.....	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box.....	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4 : box	3 6

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

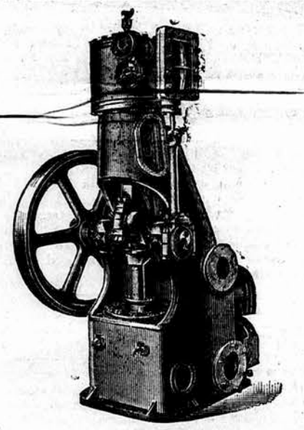
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

Mosquitos
AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT
Pond's Extract
Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Desk 'H,' 65, Great Russell St., W.C.



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNeill's and A B C (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

THE "AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.
MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIA BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1·440
Bank of Madras	10.000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	3:
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£24 xd
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation....	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£9
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs12	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dvdR 14		51
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10		25
Badham Pile ...	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct		151
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation.....	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd180		8,825
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45		2,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct		43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd		670
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,700	200	200	dvdRs14		145
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	11 pr c	12	105
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct		19
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10		
Kamp and Co...	2,800	200	178	1		226
Kurraghee Landing	800	500	805	7 1-2		80
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10		140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct		95
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	90	50	6¼ pr ct dvd Rs3		143
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	DvdRs 3		60
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		430
Soundy and Co.	1,008	100	1,061			
Thacker and Co.	2,300	500	500	dvd Rs30		585
Thacker and Co.....	1,500	100	25	dvd Rs10		248
Telephone Co...	25,500	25	25	dvdRs2½		31

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton Brenda Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs50	105
Branch Chit Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs20	210
Colaba	500	200	200	dvd Rs12	75
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	200
English Press and Manfg. ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,455
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
Fremont	150	3,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	690
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	200	500	500	dvd Rs25	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	150	00	500	dvd Rs40	600
Khanguan....	750	100	100	dvd Rs 20	140
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs32	350
Mofussil Co. ...	1,800	425	125	dvd Rs30	40
Mummar M....	1,158	400	400	dvd Rs18	565
New Berar	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs24	245
	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs40	535
New Indian ...	5,000	125	125	dvd Rs 10	1333-4
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30	655
Sind and Pun ab Co.	100	3,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,325
Rural Co-op Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	210
Volkart.....	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005

SPINING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Dvd 12½	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	525
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ..	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs5o	925
Central India...	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs90	2025
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1130
Connaught Mills ..... &	1,550	500	500	50	550
Colaba Land and Mills....	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs30	955
Coorla Mills ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	745
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd R 30	1215
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	477 1-2
Empress	2,100	500	500	150	500
Framjee Cowasjee ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1225
Hindustan	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	700
Howard and Bulkugh ...	1,500	500	500	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1100
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	25	1100
Indian Manfg. and Co Chinamanufacturing Co., Ld....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	900
James Greaves.	1,300	500	500	50	1000
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs5	525
Jewraj Balloo...	1,300	1,000	1,000	dv Rs30	175
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	610
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd R740	620
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1000
Leopold	3,500	100	108	5	660
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.,	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs1.0	104
Madras United,	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 11..	700
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs125	3400
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	84321/2
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	2675
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	225
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	970
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	805
Sassoon	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	925
Shoiapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	950
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	3385
Southern Maratta	1,380	250	250	10	150
Sun Mills, Ld...	1 900	250	250	Nil	162
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs.80	260 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs80	1140
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	1120
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	5721-2
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	380
Kohinoor.....	2,800	500	500	25	685

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ...	11[,000	100	100	10 xd	10
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry...	6,000	500	500	12-8	525
Tapti Valley and Co, ...	6,000	500	500	40	470

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 2,340, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 43. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 36,521 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,805.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 20,485, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,001. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 6,01,326, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,93,057.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 5,529, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 401. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 92,227, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,564

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shah Ameer 1921 tons Captain G Grad, sailed yesterday for Cuddalore, with a general cargo.
THE steamer Terrur 1007 tons, Captain H Nielsen sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c with a general cargo.
THE Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 4796 tons Captain B Thulen arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.
THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste 3203 tons, Captain D Mistrorigo, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe, with a general cargo.
THE steamer Good Hope, 2608 tons Captain J Harding arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.
THE steamer Westminister 2787 tons Captain W Duncombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, in ballast
THE steamer Sonneberg, 2929 tons Captain Y Penz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christmas Island 15th June, with a general cargo.
THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 673 tons, Captain G N Remage R N R, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and deck passengers
THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala 2164 tons, Captain C Sewell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c with a general cargo

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS,
IN THE STREAM.
H M S Fox-Capt J B Enstace Cruiser.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
R I M S Canning .....Comdr Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M Minto.....Comdr Hauel.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 27.

Mazegon .....3280 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Querimba.....493 Smith .....M M & Coo
Madura.....1802 MacLean.....M M & Co
Vadala .....2184 Skinner.....M M & Co
Ahmadi.....1640 Brock's.....B & P S N Co
Pekin.....3522 Lester.....NF.....P & O Co
Mashtari .....1119 Willoughby .....B & P S N Co
Sir John Jackson...2766 Harkness .....W & Graham & Co
Bezwada .....3270 Carey .....M M & Co
Singu .....759 Lawrie .....Wallace & Co
Bulimba.....16 7 Bamber .....M M & Co
Alavia.....2.75 Dexter .....E Tajthey
Terrier .....1180 Nilson .....F F Campbell & Co
Sanctoris .....2379 Wadham .....Bombay Co
Goodwin .....2532 Cluces .....
Bhundara .....2215 Boon.....M M & Co
Calichaltan.....2442 Higgio .....W & A Graham & Co
Kinrik .....2550 Holt.....M M & Co
Zimnia .....2339 Clarke.....W & A Graham & Co
Akbar.....1411 Baldwin .....H C Joosub
Orisa.....3525 Gun Cunningham .....M M & Co
Q Nasori .....911 Delarne ...r Gulf 7-6 B & P S N Co
Querimbo .....3337 Smith.....M M & Co
Ayuthia.....194 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
C&R Kagoshima Maru ..2731 Fyne .. Japan 7-7 J N Kaisha
Uganda.....2783 Fair.....Col Aldershaw
Waroonga .....2-1609 Chapell .....P Gulf .....2-7 M and Co
Glenaffroc.....2617 Craig .....W & A Graham & Co
Rybseis.....4796.....Thuler.....Glade & Co
Goop Hope.....2308 Harding.....W & A Graham & Co
Westminster.....2731 Duncombe .....K Nissen & Co
Sonneberg.....2929 Feng .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
A	Clan Mackay	1653	Higgins	...Genoa	30-6	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	.....	F M O & Co	
D&E	City of K'chi	3515	Inow	.....K'chi	30-6	K N & Co
F	Tokio	2481	Harbord	...Hull via K'chi	5-7	F M & Co
G	Mozaffari	1357	Molony	...Jeddah 30-6	B & P S N Co	
K	Chupra	3954	English	...Antwerp	9-7	M M & Co
M	Oriental	3686	Lewellin	.....Aden.....	P and O Co	
N	Afghanistan	2246	Moore	...Leith	29-6	S N Co
O	Reichstag	1319	Slatter	.....Z'bar	29-6	Shpd & Co
P	Mojidi	1857	Coates	.....	B & P S N Co	

MDD

Linga.....	553	Rickford	.....K'chi	.....M M & Co

PDHW

Indravati.....	513	Fakeera	..Viziadurg	27-6 Shpd & Co
		30 ton Crane		
Scalda	3431	Kilpatrick	.....	.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Clan Shaw.....	2502	.....	Simpson ...	Genoa 12-7 F M & Co
8	Mutter.....	1935	Jo Sullivan...	Calcutta...	27-6 M M & Co
3	Marienfels ...	2530	Zetlozen	...K'chi...	28-6 Glade & Co
4	Strathairly	2783	Horni	...Baltimore...	25-6 R A Willis
5	Vancouver	2866	McDougall...	Hburg	7-7 Ryan & Co
6	Shah Ameer	1923	Figo	...Calcutta.....	27-6 E Tajthey
7	Trieste.....	323	Mistrorigo...	Trieste	30-6 A L S N
12	Caledonia.....	3557	Tocque...	Idom	7-7 P & O Co
15	Lhasa.....	935	Rotswell	.....K'chi	29-6 M M & Co
16	Kola	516	Ramage ...	...Basreh	27-6 M M & Co
16	Wearmouth.....	2539	.....	Dunkirk	7-7 J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Kybfels s	Thulen'.....	Hamburg. May 26
	Trieste s	Mistrorigo ...	Kobe, May 17
27	Good Hope	Harding	Calcutta, June 12
	Westminster s	Duncombe ...	Cape Town, June 6
			Christmas, Island

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Barin Ardrossan s	Kennedy ...	Karachi
	Nairung s	Thomson....	Calcutta, &c
	Ikbal s	Roberson ...	Liverpool, &c
	Shah Ameer s	Grant	Cundalore, &c
	Terrier s.....	Nielsen	Bangkok, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, Ramage for Persian Gulf, &c
" Vadala, Sewell for Rangoon, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Shaw, Genoa, &c
" Majidi, for Mauritius
" Westminster, for Liverpool, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
23	Glendhu	E Taylor	Singapore
	Shabzade	H J Crebbia	Rangoon
	Wartenfels	W Rode	Hamburg
	Ship Erne	G F Denn	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

24	Katoria	J H Ardeon brooke	Chittagong
	Barra	G W Doty	Karachi
	Ghasipur	H Siebje	B'burg B'men
25	Metis	R Brown	Negapatam
28	Huntsman	H M'ckse	London
25	City of Madrid	W Knout	London
25	Eskdale	G W Duff	Aroe Bay
24	Taroba	W H Jacobs	Rangoon
25	Fultala	P H Stent	Rangoon
24	Nam Sang	Roife	Hongkong
25	Umbloti	W Haigl	Cape Town

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba left Port Said on the evening of the 26th instant

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s s Ischia which left Bombay on the 17th inst, arrived at Singapore on the 27th instant

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Karachi s—192 cwts myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co ; 35 bales wool A Chagla and Co ; 61 bales wool W and A Graham and Co
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—225 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co
Westminister s—30 cwts wire mace Esmail H Ahmed 420 cwts nuxvomica P R Ghandy
FOR HULL.
Tokio s—765 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros
FOR GOTHENBERG.
Tokio s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Karachi s—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros 47 cwts gum G Sojpal
FOR DUNKIRK.
Wearmouth s—165 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 30 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 4000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co
FOR BREMAN
Marienfels s—9 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—315 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 10 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Cowersey 79 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 288 bales cotton waste and fly Khetsidas Hurmukhrai and Co
FOR HAMBURG.
Vancouver s—616 bales cotton Ralli Bros 220 bales cottonfly K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 55 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 2000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji 500 cwts weed seed Baner and Krause 110 bales cottonfly P C Mehta and Co ; 616 bales cotton Ralli Bros 185 bales cotton Bamjee and Co
FOR TRIESTE.
Trieste s—110 bales cotton N Curseji and Co ; 56 bales cotton S Framji and Co ; 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros 100 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co ; 630 pieces teak sawdling Alex Mckenzie and Sons 91 cwts turmeric and 77 cwts Zedoryroots Mr J Joomabhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co
FOR VENICE.
Trieste s—555 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Trieste s—39 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co
FOR GENOA.
Clan Shaw s—3000 cwts linseed J A Begbie and Co ; 940 cwts linseed 1000 cwts teelseed Ralli Brcs ; 2000 cwts linseed and 1000 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1238 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 50 tons oildrom C Boggiano and Co
FOR LEITH.
Afghanistan s—6027 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros
FOR HONGKONG.
Kagoshima Maru s—1200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 34 cwts gum and 6 cwts almonds D Nathoo and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Kagoshima Maru s—30 bales wool M B Kaisha
FOR KOBE.
Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co 2000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales cotton M B Kaisha
FOR MOJI.
Kagoshima Maru s—1500 bales cotton M B Kaisha

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAYER—June 19, at Simla, the wife of W Mayes, Imperial Forest Service of a son

MARRIAGE.

BOND—EASTMEAD—June 14, at St Mary's Church Quetta, by the Rev Charles Stewart B A George Weston Bond Royal Warwickshire Regiment to Elsie Gertrude daughter of the late Charles Eastmead and of Mrs Eastmead of Cosham Hants

DEATHS.

BALDREY—June 22, at Musscorie Richard Headon, son of Captain Baldrey C V D Lahore aged 8 1-2 months
ELDRIDGE—June 21, at Dera Ghazi Khan Punjab Harry James Eldridge Executive Engineer Irrigation Branch, Punjab P W D

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Do. Medium "	0 6 "
Do. Large "	0 10 "
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0 7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0 8
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0 8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0 13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0 10

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water 3-3m., 3-41a. Low water, 8-35m., 10-2a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m., (B. T.)
Third Criminal Sessions.
Kemp and Company, annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Bombay Natural History Society, 3 p. m.
Farewell entertainment to Mr. M. E. Nigel Jones, Telegraph Buildings, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special heard Case) are requested to attend at the Court to-day (Thursday) at 3 o'clock p.m. Gentlemen of the Common Jury need not attend until further notice.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. The proceedings were of minor importance. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s, Pangola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 4th July. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 5th July 1906.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday evening at about 7-30 p.m, a empty cargo boat which was lying astern of s.s. Vadala now in harbour sunk, owing to the heavy weather which was prevailing at the time and all the hands were precipitated into water but were saved.

CHANGES IN BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent writes :—Mr. Davies, the Engineer of the Agency Department, has been granted 3 months' leave. Mr. Templer, the Executive Engineer of the B. G. J. P. Railway, will act for him, while the latter will be relieved by Mr. Nissen, the Assistant Manager. Mr. S. R. Iyre, will continue to officiate as the Traffic Superintendent until September next, when Mr. J. O. Shoobridge will return from furlough.

A POLICE-OFFICER'S COMPLAINT.—Mr. James W. Power, Sub-Inspector of Police doing duty in the Fort, reports that he entrusted a tiger-skin, mounted, valued at Rs. 225 to one A. E. Gilder, a Borah merchant of Kalbadevi for sale on the 3rd ultimo. On several occasions, he went to the Borah, who told him he had sold it and was waiting for the money. About the first instant Mr. Power went again to see the Borah, but he could not find him. The Borah has since disappeared without paying the money or returning, the skin to Mr. Power.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's room, at 6, Appolo Street, at 6 p.m. when the following papers will be read :—(1) A new tortoise from Travancore, by G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S. (2) A note on Prodoces pleskei, Zarudney, by R. Bowdler Sharpe, L. L. D. (3) On the Tenthredinidae and parasitic Hymenoptera collected by Major C. G. Nurse in Kashmir, by P. Cameron. (4) Some hints for beginners on collecting and preserving Natural History Specimens (Fishes) by E. Comber, F. Z. S. (5) Flowering season and climate, by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J. (6) The Kashmir Termite, Termopsis Wroughtoni, by J. Desneux. (7) The Snake and its natural foes, by Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S., C. M. Z. S. (8) The Larva of the Firefly, by P. Gerhardt. (9) A singular position of the heart (Ectopia cordis) of a Whistling Teal, by Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S.

OLD JAIL-BIRDS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Dhunji Nanji, a Koli, with the theft of silver stud, to which and chain and some cash belonging to one Jethabhoy Dhayabhoy. Accused entered complainant's house in Ghalwadi near Kalbadevi by climbing a pipe. Shortly afterwards he was arrested on suspicion and the property found on him was seized. The Magistrate sentenced the accused, who admitted four previous convictions, to undergo 16 months' rigorous imprisonment out of which 2 months will be in solitary confinement, to receive 15 stripes, and to report his residence to the police after his release from jail for a period of three years. The same inspector also charged Chuckoo Narayan, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 25 in currency notes and cash belonging to one Dhondu Vithoo. The complainant, who resides at Kumbharwada, was last evening standing near the Mombadevi Post Office when accused dexterously removed a purse containing the amount in question from his pocket. He was however caught red-handed by another man who was standing a few paces away and handed over to the police. Accused, who also admitted four previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, of which two months will be in solitary confinement, to receive 15 stripes, and to report his residence to the police after his release from jail for a period of three years.

IT is believed that whatever reductions may be made in the Field Artillery at Home no decrease of strength will take place in the Indian establishment.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

The inclement weather last evening looked threatening when the Rovers met the Y. M. C. A. on the Cooperage ground in connection with the Harwood League competitions. After the "ducking" the spectators got on Tuesday afternoon it was generally expected that the attendance would be meagre and this turned out to be the case. Jupiter Pluvius seemed adversely disposed to the players at first ; but afterwards the god seemed to be more amiably inclined and a fairly good game was witnessed.

Play commenced at 5-55 p.m. The Y. M. C. A. opened the attack and pressed on vigorously. Several skirmishes were witnessed in front of the Rovers, goal, but every attempt to find the net proved futile the Rovers custodian saving in style. The Young Men's Associatio Club, who up to date head the list continued on the aggressive and kept their opponents hemmed in their own half for a considerable period, and but for the strong defence of the R

A ... ...

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

THE TROUBLES OF A COLONY.

TASMANIA, which has always been regarded as the happiest of colonies—[illegible] and sheep-breeders—has troubles, which no one anticipated. She is short of money. Really we might have supposed that being included in the Australian Federation she would have been financed by her partners, and no one perhaps have been the wiser. But the point has not yet been reached at which it has become necessary to dip deep into the Federal pocket. It will come. According to a correspondent, who writes from Australia to the "Times" in Tasmania, with its small community, a few thousand pounds means a great deal, and the Federal Tariff, which is lower than the old State Tariff and lets tea and kerosine in free, has lessened the island's revenues by many thousands. Moreover, the Ministry which ruled at Hobart, just before the Federation, was possessed with the foolish idea that it could order a big Post Office and a big Customs House, which the Commonwealth would have to pay for. The Commonwealth paid, but it deducted the cost from moneys which would otherwise go into the Tasmanian Treasury. Then, too, the course of trade has altered since 1900. Hobart shopkeepers used to get their stock from London, paying duty on it which helped the revenue. Now they buy from Victorian manufacturers and the goods enter free. Living from hand to mouth it is easy to understand that it will not forfeit any possible source of revenue without a protest. It even countenances Tattersall's great sweep which the several Australian Governments vetoed. The Tasmanian Treasury collects five per cent on all the prize-money and two-pence extra on each ticket. The churches and the Federal Government protest, the latter refusing to permit its Post Office to carry letters to Tattersall's. But they reach them all the same and the Tasmanian Government repays the advantage to the tune of fifty thousand pounds. Then it is likely to lose a good deal of its revenue from land taxation. Under the Federal Law only a few landowners will be affected many of the smaller owners escaping and the coffers will bear still lighter burdens.

Then Tasmania has a Labour question. Minerals are being worked and the tin of the country promises to be the world's biggest supply. Labour has produced Labour representatives in the Legislative Council. They threaten to take possession of it and class-feeling has been engendered. Fourteen or fifteen members, out of thirty-five, are Labourites. The parties really are Town and Country, the Labour men being mostly from the mining districts. The Ministerial party is almost purely a Country party and this has been emphasised by the striking defeats of Sir Elliott Lewis for Central Hobart, and his consequent retirement from politics, and of the Attorney-General for West Hobart. It is felt that the townsmen and miners are sure to overthrow the farmers in the end, and Tasmania will no longer be the placidly peaceful place it has hitherto been. It is felt that the Labour invasion pretends a double electoral campaign. On the one hand, it is said, its leaders are bound to demand the installation of the latest industrial machinery, in the way of efficient factory laws, early closing, wages boards, compulsory arbitration and the like. They will not get all they wish for some time yet, as the Ministerial majority in the Council is fairly solid against them. But the other half of the campaign is expected to prove successful. All over Australia, writes the "Times" correspondent, the cry is "Break up the big estates," and there is no more efficient instrument for doing so than the land values tax as applied in New Zealand. The amount of tax is decided according to the country's need of revenue, the important point being that, should its owner and Government disagree about the value of the land, Government may take it at the owners' valuation, plus ten per cent. compensation for disturbance. Consequently, it seems, whenever good land is being used for merely pastoral purposes, the owner must either be taxed on its agricultural value in which case he will usually find it wise to split it up among tenant farmers—or surrender it at pastoral value to the Government, which will certainly so split it up. There are not many big estates in Tasmania, but what there are take up the best inland country and block settlement. Hence it is not only Labour sympathisers who demand a land values tax and repurchase of big estates, but the Country party who would be glad to get some of the land for their children.

Divided interests have split up the Tasmanian Legislature into three parties on the land question. On one side are the Labourites and their friends demanding the tax "sans phrase." On the other side is the bulk of the Legislative Council, standing for the absolute right of landowners to hold and use their land as they please. Between the two is poised the Ministerial section of the Lower House, ready to accept the principle of closer settlement through taxation, but doubtful what it will cost. The position is not an enviable one. Tasmania may ultimately benefit by the Federation of all Australasia but she has not yet begun to do so. That she grows impatient is not to be wondered at. For all Tasmania's troubles she holds the larger States responsible—especially New South Wales, whose Ministries and whose Press "grab unceasingly at every penny that can conceivably be due to them and shrink if a half-penny they claim seems to be slipping into their poorer fellow-States' pockets." Moreover it is urged that every year brings the States nearer to the time when the Braddon clause can be annulled and they are left at the mercy of the Federal Parliament, so that by now they are beginning to consider the necessity of accepting the Commonwealth's terms. Some years must elapse before all friction and the cause of it, wears away. At present States accuse the Federation of doing its work in the wrong order and Tasmanian Moderates cry out that, if "Federal members had set themselves first of all to solve these problems, and to show due consideration for the extreme difficulties of the smaller and poorer States, we would have accepted their solutions and done the best we could uncomplainingly ; but they put all that aside for tariff debates in which State revenues were unconsidered, and for Labour-prompted measures which must sooner or later make inroads on the Federal Treasury and leave us penniless." A few more years however will see many changes, and probably the whole of Tasmania's grievances removed.

THE STAGE OF THE YEAR.

THOUGH it is early to write any history of theatrical success and failure in the current year, enough time has passed to allow of a fair estimate of the first season. Everyone who is in the way connected with the stage avers that the last six months have been very bad. It is not easy to say why, for, if the productions have not attained any great degree of excellence as a whole, they have at least been up to the average. Even music halls, which usually ride serenely through times of depression, have complained for several months of lack of support and musical comedy is far from being the Golconda it was a few seasons back. In many respects the past season differs from that of last year. Most of the English playwrights have been represented, but amongst them all Mr. Pinero, who has been somewhat under a cloud in his recent plays, has alone made a real success. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones produced an artistic failure in the "Heroic Stubbs." Captain Marshall Marshall and Mr. Barrie have both been weak and the new dramatist, Mr. Sutro, has failed, at the end of his enormous output, to keep up to the standard which made him famous at the Garrick. Mr. Tree alone claims two undoubted successes, Nero and his last production "The Newcomes." "Dorothy o' the Hall" is still running with vigour, but much of the attraction is found in Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Terry. Mr. Lewis Waller as the dashing hero of "Brigadier Gerard" combines with the fame of Sir A. Conon Doyle to attract audiences. And last but not least, Shakespeare has been found on several occasions. Taking it on the whole the season has been full, but the fare has been ephemeral. It would seem that either our present dramatists need a holiday or that new writers must be found. With perhaps the exception of "The Walls of Jericho", quite recent years have seen nothing like the popular successes of "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Liars," "The Gay Lord Quex" and "The second Mrs. Tanqueray." We have long been told that the public is tired of the problems of Mr. Pinero. It would be more fair to say that the public has ceased to have any fixed conviction as to its wants. The immediate result has been a groping in the dark and the absence of pronounced successes has led to a clutching after straws by the dramatists rather than a bold lead being taken. Excluding "Peter Pan," which stands in a class by itself, Mr. Barrie has done nothing as good as, and it would seem he is incapable of rising to the standard he reached in "The Wedding guest." A recent competition, in which there were about three hundred entries brought from the judges that "not one of the plays justified its production" and the prize offered is presumably still to be won. It is a sad thing to consider, three hundred would-be-dramatists unable to write a really good play. For the present managers can do nothing but trust to Providence to bring them a goose to lay the golden egg. For the future there is a rather more hopeful outlook. Almost the whole of those who essay putting their thoughts into dramatic form are totally ignorant of the stage. Now, though stage writing cannot be taught, stage technique can be learned by actual experience and Mr. Tree's school, primarily intended for the teaching of acting, may incidentally produce a pupil who will give up the one branch of the theatre for the other. But whichever way one looks, it is impossible not to confess that the English stage of to-day is weak and the only consolation to be found is that never before had the actable enacted so good a chance of being welcomed.

TELEGRAPH BY "TAPE."

THE Baudot Telegraph apparatus, which is founded on the familiar newspaper tape machines, the characters being printed on slips of paper and then pasted on to telegraph forms, is being introduced into India, and communication is now being established between Madras and Bombay. It is probable that in course of time it will be put in operation between Bombay and Calcutta, but that depends entirely upon its success between here and Madras. Teachers have been sent out by the patentees to instruct the telegraph officials in the use of the apparatus, and they will begin to instruct the Bombay employes within the next few days. It is said that the drawback to the system is that messages are not received in duplicate, consequently when telegrams are sent out for delivery after receipt by this system the only available copy is sent. We are, however, informed that this is no drawback, as any reference concerning a faulty wire can be made to the original at the office of despatch. The Baudot system is now extensively in vogue at Home, but whether it will be of real service in India where the long distance and the climate have to be reckoned with has still to be seen. The apparatus has already been put in use between Simla and Calcutta.

THE Telegraph Department has issued a notice that all the Burma wires are interrupted.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Thorburn, according to a special message to the "Times of Ceylon," has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Nigeria.

A SLIGHT wave of earthquake passed over Vizianagram on Monday at 11-55 a. m. The shock was felt distinctly, but there was no damage.

MAJOR-GENERAL NIXON, son of the late General Nixon, has been selected from the command of the Bangalore Brigade for appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

An open polo tournament is to be held at Quetta, beginning on the 3rd September, for a challenge cup of the value of Rs. 1,000 presented by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Captain R. H. Palin is the honorary secretary.

THE Golf season of the Calcutta Golf Club was brought to a close on Saturday when a match was played between teams choosen by the Captain and Honorary Secretary. In the evening a most successful meeting was held which it is hoped will become an annual affair.

AN instance has been reported in which a filled lyddite shell has been used for drill purposes. As, the exploders of these shells contain a powerful detonating agent this dangerous practice is to be at once discontinued, and the greatest care must be exercised in handling the shells.

The Army Department have decided that the grant of concessions and compensation to individuals for losses sustained owing to the earthquake of the 4th April 1905 is now to be considered as finally closed, and that no further claims on this account will be considered.

AT Covent Garden, when a performance of a Wagner opera was being given, a correspondent of the "Chronicle," saw a burly figure in homespun, evidently a Scottish farmer. After sitting through three long acts the farmer murmured audibly "'Twas a patient man that wrote all this!"

A BHOWNAGAR Durbar Extraordinary notifies a public holiday on Friday in honour of the King-Emperor's birthday. Thirty-one guns will be fired at sun-rise and a King's flag will be hoisted, while Rs. 5,000 will be made for the [illegible] made. A grant of Victoria Park and Rs. 500 will be given in aid of the Poor Christian Funds.

DEEPLY impressed by an address given at Brighton by Dr. Torrey on the evils of smoking, a young minister rose and said a deacon had lately given him a hundred choice cigars ; one of them he had smoked, but he had at that moment determined to go home and throw the rest into the fire. Thereupon, a Baptist minister said he meant to go with his reverend brother. "My intention," he added, "is to rescue the ninety and nine."

A GENERAL meeting of the Planters' Association of Ceylon is to be held next month, and among the motions to be proposed will be one again urging the immediate construction of the highly-important branch line to Mansar. Another will be submitted on Lord Elgin's Despatch in favour of the construction of the railway extensions now stopped.

A JAPANESE resident in Victoria for the last 12 months, has made representations to the Premier asking for facilities for growing rice in Victoria. He thinks he will be able to cultivate a crop yielding a ton per acre. After consultation with the Minister for Lands and the Minister for Agriculture Mr. Bent agreed to allow an experiment to be conducted on an allotment facing the Murray River.

EVIDENCE is accumulating that in collisions between British soldiers and natives the former are by no means always the aggressors as some Members of Parliament would have the public believe. This summer several unprovoked assaults upon soldiers have occurred in the Murree hills, and a similar state of things existed last year. Special police arrangements seem to be the only remedy.

THE re-organisation scheme for the Political Department, now about to be issued will establish a proper graded list, the want of which has been long felt. Separate cadres for Civil and Military Officers will also be laid down, with promotion ensured in each. Military Officers at present in the North-West Frontier Province, who belonged to the Punjab Commission will be graded in the Civil branch of the Department.

MISS BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF, who writes an article on "Children's Classics" in "The Quiver," has received a letter from Charles Kingsley's daughter ("Lucas Malet") in reference to "The Water Babies." She writes : "I can remember that my father took great delight in the writing of the book, and that he wrote it with great ease and a certain gaiety, which was unusual with him in connection with his literary work. The book was written entirely, I believe, here at Eversley Rectory. I have a certain impression of summer weather, sunshine, and fresh air in connection with the book."

DISCUSSING the origin of the title, "bridge," the "Saturday Review" repeats a story to the effect that twenty years ago two families, who played the game under the name of "Russian Whist" were living in neighbouring houses, at or near Great Daloy, in Leicestershire. They were in the habit of visiting each other's houses on alternate evenings to play, and the only road of communication between the two houses lay over a broken-down and somewhat dangerous bridge, which was very awkward to cross in the dark. It was a frequent occurrence for the departing guests to say to their hosts: "Thank goodness, it is your 'bridge' to-morrow," meaning that the other party would have to cross the dangerous bridge the next night.

THERE is one very marked feature in the Rangoon plague returns recently, and that is the growing proportion of cases amongst the Burmese and Chinese as compared with the cases amongst Hindus. A year ago at least seven-eighths of the cases in Rangoon were amongst Hindus, while now it frequently happens that the majority of the cases in the day's returns are from amongst Burmese. There seems little doubt that this is due to the fact that the Burmese will not kill rats. Rats desert a quarter when a determined campaign is carried on against them by the residents. The Burmese are now paying dearly for their scruples, while the Chinese who live in the Burmese quarters of the town are suffering from the proximity of their non-rat-killing neighbours.

ON LAAGERS.

IF one can judge by the meagre reports which evade the censorship of the Natal Government, half the country population of the colony must have gone into laager. The fact might be taken as indicating that the native outbreak has assumed serious proportions were it not that laagers are a popular institution with certain sections of South African society. Moreover, the average colonist detests and distrusts the aborigines to an extent which can hardly be realised in this country. He is always on the alert for danger. His home usually contains little of value that cannot be packed on a waggon at a few hours' notice, and to quit it for the refuge of the townships does not involve the risk of much serious loss. The moment the tribes show symptoms of unrest the only safe plan for the men of the veldt, the transport-riders, the farmers and prospectors is to congregate at some central point for mutual defence.

Laager is a fine word. There is something essentially South African about it. It reeks of the veldt, the long whip, the lumbering ox-waggon, and the cow-dung fire. Like all those harsh Boer terms, it is vividly suggestive of the danger, discomfort, and fascination of the frontier, of the continual struggle against nature and nature's children, of the seemingly poor returns for heroic sacrifices, of the grim, squalid, pathetic beginnings of the new civilisation in a savage land. The original laager consisted of a number of waggons drawn up in a hollow square, but latterly the word has been used to denote any crude fortification other than earthworks. Most of the laagers in Natal to-day are probably in the market-places of the little tin-roofed townships, and have as their main defence primitive barbed-wire entanglements. Gaols, too, which are usually substantially built and big enough to accommodate the whole town, are convenient rallying-points—rather suggestive, perhaps, but non the less efficient. Almost any group of building can be made to serve the purpose, provided there is an open space round them and a sufficiency of barbed wire or general lumber to link them together. The day of the waggon laager is really over, save perhaps away on the Rhodesian frontier, two thousand miles to the north.

The laager belongs entirely to native warfare. It would be an utterly futile defence against civilised troops armed with modern rifles. Its purpose is to stop a rush, to prevent the savage from getting to close quarters with his stabbing assegai. So long as that end is gained the settlers trouble little ; they know that the rifles fire of the enemy is never likely to disturb them greatly. One sees some curious sights in a laager. The man who only knows the big towns or the mines can have no conception of this phase of life. The Boer element generally predominates, for the Dutch still form the bulk of that wandering population which congregates together at such times. When a native outbreak occurs the Briton usually wants to get out and fight. His man idea is to join some irregular force and come to grips with the enemy. The Boer is more restful—wiser, perhaps. He is not so fond of looking for trouble, and, moreover, he is usually hampered with a wife and children—many children. So he treks to the laager, and sits down to smoke and drink coffee until the natives shall be unwise enough to come within range of his rifle. He likes a laager. It suits his disposition. He meets all his old friends there ; has unlimited time to talk to them. There is some satisfaction in such a gathering ; he is not hurried unduly, as one the transport road, where a day's wait for the exchange of news is all a man can usually spare. One can rest in a laager. There is no possible work to be done. The women attend to the cooking ; the youngsters herd the cattle. So the men can puff at the big pipes all day and sleep all night with a perfectly clear conscience, which is an ideal existence to the Boer.

Somehow or other there is usually plenty to eat in a laager. There is always plenty to drink. Even during the Matabele revolt, which came immediately after the rinderpest had obliterated the transport oxen, they never ran sort of whisky in Rhodesia. Moreover, in these times of excitement storekeepers are apt to be more sympathetic, and give longer credit than usual. So a man need never want, and the laager is not a bad place for those who are not in a hurry, or in other words, for the wise people of Africa. It is a welcome change from the loneliness of the transport road or the prospectors' camps ; and while the stores and the credit last the Boers at least are usually loth to break the laager up, even when all chance of an attack is over. Some communities contracts a mania for laagers ; go into laager on the very smallest provocation, resolutely decline to leave. In 1899 one of the Dutch districts in Rhodesia professed to take alarm at the attitude of the neighbouring tribes, collected all its household gear into its waggons, trekked to the miserable collection of shanties which was misnamed a township, and proceeded to form a laager. The natives were greatly interested, and came up in large numbers, not to the fight but to trade fowls and pumpkins. The Government waxed worth and remonstrated, but the Dutch declined to budge. They were very comfortable and time is of no account up there. Even if one did plant crops, the locusts were sure to eat them, and there was no transport to be ridden. Again the authorities remonstrated, vehemently, emphatically, ineffectually. Finally, a force of police was sent, not to relieve a beleaguered laager, but to break up a wholly unnecessary one.

Other laagers have gained equal celebrity, as for instance, that in Bulawayo market-place, where one Bar had over a thousand pounds' worth of bad debts in a month and yet made a huge profit. In Gwelo, too, during that same Matabele revolt, they claimed to have reached the very zenith of insobriety when in consequence of a sudden alarm, they kept the Maxims and rifles going through the greater part of one long, anxious night, and found in the morning a single dead donkey riddled like a sieve. You can hear scores of these laager stories round the camp-fires of the transport roads, and the present rising will add to the number. Like all South African tales, there is generally some ghastly, squalid not of tragedy in them ; someone died of drink or fever, or was shot in a fit of jealousy. But you will hear of few attacks on them by the natives. One can only hope that it will be the same in the present case.

THE experiment initiated by Sir Hugh Barnes, when Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, of giving a rebate of customs duties on goods intended for export to Yunan has been singularly successful. A declaration is made at Rangoon that the merchandise is intended for Teng-yueh and the drawback is afterwards given at Bhamo In this way there is every encouragement to traders to send large consignments up the Irrawaddy after the duties have been levied at Rangoon, for they know that the rebate is assured and that their profits will be correspondingly large. The trade with Yunan is growing slowly but steadily; and when the light railway, now in course of construction towards Teng-yueh, is finished there should be a great expansion of both exports and imports. The improvement of the road was followed by the appearance of more caravans as the Chinese and Shan traders were quick to appreciate the shortening of the route. There is every prospect of the permanent trade between Burma and Yunan becoming very valuable.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLS.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

Ministerial Majority Reduced.

"A HOPELESS JUMBLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

An important amendment in Clause four of the Education Bill, brought forward by the Opposition, making the Clause mandatory was rejected by the Commons by 3[illegible] against 237. Prolonged cheers from the Opposition followed the result of the division owing to the fall in the majority.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The minority in last night's division included 70 Nationalists, 27 Liberals and 19 Laborites.

The Liberals consider the passage of the Bill is now assured.

The Conservatives urge the Government to abandon the measure which has become a hopeless jumble.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Futility of Fighting.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon to-day to the German editors at the Mansion House.

Doctor Barth, a member of the Reichstag, in a speech emphasised the consequences of war between Great Britain and Germany and said neither would be a penny the better off, but the whole of Europe would suffer enormous loss and America would become the leader of the world.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

The Under-Secretary Changes His Mind.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, said that a careful study of the papers showed that Sir West Ridgeway acted throughout the Ceylon pearl fisheries transaction with good faith and integrity.

NATAL REBELS INCREASING.

Very Serious Outlook.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The rebels in Natal are being largely reinforced. The Impis in Mapumulo district number 2,500.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

The Electric Link.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Mikado and President Roosevelt have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the completion of the American cable from Guam to Japan.

A COTTON RESERVE.

Decision of the Bremen Congress.

The Bremen Congress has favourably considered the suggestion to form a huge cotton reserve.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Surrey has beaten the West Indians by ten wickets.

Notts has beaten Derby by ten wickets.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 23 :—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	11	9	1	1	9
Surrey	13	9	1	3	8
Lancashire	9	7	1	1	6
Notts	10	5	3	2	3
Kent	8	4	3	1	2
Essex	8	4	2	2	2
Warwickshire	8	4	2	2	2
Somerset	4	1	2	1	—1
Middlesex	6	2	4	0	1
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Gloucestershire	6	1	4	1	3
Leicestershire	10	3	7	0	4
Northamtonshire	8	1	6	1	5
Hants	7	1	6	0	5
Derbyshire	9	1	8	0	7

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Further Concessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

With effect from the 1st August 1906 the rules for the purchase of Government securities through the agency of the Post Office will be simplified and certain important concessions made to meet the convenience of persons desiring to invest money in Government securities. Investment certificates will also from that date be sold for cash over the counter of any Head Post Office or will be sent from Head Post Offices on application at Sub or Branch Offices, Government Orders giving full particulars of the charges to be introduced may be seen by applying to the Post-master.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

With effect from the 1st of July 1906 the following rates of poundage will be charged on British Postal Order sold in India :—

Denominations of 6d. to 2s. 6d. inclusive of poundage, half an anna.

Denominations of 3s. to 15s. with poundage, 1 anna.

Denominations of 15s. 6d. to 21s. with poundage 1 1-2 annas.

MOTOR BOATS ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Messrs. Burn and Co., the well-known Engineers, are building motor-launches, some half dozen of which are now plying on the river.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

A Brilliant Ceremony.

AN INVESTITURE ALSO HELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

H. E. Lord Lamington held his third levee in the Council Hall this afternoon. The weather was fine though a little threatening, but it passed off smoothly. Long before the appointed time, the compound was filled up with eager sightseers and within the Hall itself the scene was one of beauty and brilliancy. The gallery was filled with ladies.

The most striking figures in this distinguished and unusually large assemblage were the Nawab of Janjira, the Chief of Bhor, Members of Diplomatic service, British and Foreign Academical Grandees. British Officers of the 33rd Cavalry, the Bishop of Bombay, the R. C. Bishop of Poona, representatives of the Imperial Cadet Corps and of the 18th Lancers.

H. E. Lord Lamington, accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, and Capt. Gray, A. D. C., and escorted by a Body Guard drove up in State at a quarter to five. His Excellency's arrival was preceded a minute earlier by his State carriage conveying Mr. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Captains Meynell and Gray A. D. C's. At the approach of the Governor the guard of honour furnished by the 93rd Highlanders under Capt McDonald and Lieut. Fenzi with band and colours accorded His Excellency the honour due to his exalted position. His Excellency was received on arrival by Colonel Fitzgerald and at once proceeded to the Hall. He was supported on the left by Major Lee who presented the Europeans and Mr. Du Boulay the Native Gentlemen.

Before presentation Sir. S. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, advanced before His Excellency and formally requested him to confer the decorations on the following Gentlemen :—The Honorable Mr. Muir Mackenzie with the C. S. I. H. H. The Nawab of Jangira with the G. C. I. E. Dastur Khan Bahadur Hoshang Jamasji with the C. I. E., Mr. Visvesraraya with the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal.

In presenting the decorations His Excellency announced to the first three recipients individually the pleasure it gave the King to confer the Orders on them and then shook hands with each. In awarding the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to Mr. Visvesvaraya His Excellency said that he had much pleasure in doing so under instructions from the Government of India who had recognised the valuable services rendered to the Bombay Government in his capacity as Engineer.

The levee was next proceeded with which took nearly three quarters of an hour. After presentations his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour and drove in State to Ganeshkhind.

FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Serious Report from Mymensingh.

MEASURERS FOR RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The "Bengalee" states that people are dying of starvation in Mymensingh.

At a meeting of the British Indian Association a provisional Committee of representative gentlemen was formed to take steps for the alleviation of the distress prevailing in Eastern Bengal. It was also resolved to move Government for help for the famine stricken people.

EMIGRANTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Eight Lakhs of Savings in a Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The number of emigrants from the Port of Calcutta in 1905 was 5,010 in excess of that during 1904 the total figure being 15,295. The Colonies, which received the largest number of emigrant, were Demerara 2,605 and Trinidad 2,285. During the year 4,703 immigrants returned to India bringing with them savings amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,08,141 an average of Rs. 171 a head.

THE POLICE INSPECTOR'S SON CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

C. E. Shuldham alias Roe charged with cheating several tradesmen in Calcutta was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPMENT OF JUTE GUNNIES.

Meaning of a Dundee Circular Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

"In connection with shipments of jute gunnies to Argentina, the Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce :—

"The recent Circular emanating from Dundee to the effect that bales must bear the respective mark and numbers on four sides as well as on top, and, in addition, the name of the importing ship has also to be marked on the bales is incorrect. The instruction only applies to general merchandise in cases and not to bales containing jute or yarn which it is not necessary to mark in the manner stated in the Circular."

IGNORING CASTE RULES.

Example Set by a High Court Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

On Saturday last, Mr. Justice Chunder Madhab Ghose gave a dinner to which more than 500 Kyasthas sat down, regardless of the sub-division to which they belong, thus removing for ever the restriction which prevented one sub-caste from eating with another. There are sub-castes in other Hindu communities also and it is hoped they will follow the example of the Kyasthas.

ALLEGED TELEGRAPHIC FRAUDS.

Accused Sent to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE, 27.

Hiralal Banerjee and Hariprosono Mukerjee, charged with obtaining money on forged telegraphic money-orders, have been committed to the Sessions.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

Progress of the Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 27.

Play in the Bangalore Polo Tournament was resumed this morning, when two more games were played off. The first match, between the Carabineers' Red team and the Essex Regiment, proved very interesting, the teams being well matched.

The Carabiniers opened the scoring in the first chukker. Neither side scored in the next two chukkers, but at the end of the fourth chukker the Carabiniers had 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to the Essex Regiment's 1 goal. The Essex in the next chukker, which was the last, played all they knew, and after a good fight Raymond and Bowen put in a goal each. With under one minute left to finish the Carabiniers got away with the ball from a throw in and Sadler put it through, and a few seconds later the game ended in a win for the Carabiniers. Score :—

Carabiniers ..... 3 goals, 2 subs.
Essex Regiment ..... 3 goals, 1 sub.

The players were :—Essex Regiment.—Captain Wood, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Bowen and Captain Stirling (back).

Carabiniers.—Messrs. Sadler and Hodgson, Major Annesley and Mr. Gwyer (back).

The umpires were Major Warner and Captain Spencer.

The match between the Imperial Service Lancers "B" team and the Local Service Regiment proved a tame affair, the Lancers having pretty nearly their own way all through, the scores being :

Lancers ..... 6 goals, 3 subs
Local Service Regiment ..... 1 goal, 1 sub

The players were :—

Imperial Service Lancers—Jemadar Subaraj Urs, Risaldar Murad Beg, Major Warner and Risaldar Chandra Rao (back).

Local Service Regiment—Bhiramji Sawan, Jemadar Mahboob Khan, Shunker Row and Mir Saddaddin (back).

The umpires were Colonel Leader and Major Hayes.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Presented with an Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 27.

Mr. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, yesterday evening, attended a musical entertainment at St. John's Hill, when the Catholic community of the station presented him with a congratulatory address. The Right Rev. Dr. Easle, Bishop of Mysore, presided, and Mr. Thumboo Chetty, C. I. E., late Officiating Dewan, read the address to which Mr. Madhava Rao replied in brief but suitable terms.

STRIKE ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Early Settlement Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The Station Staff of the loop-line of the East Indian Railway struck work yesterday, but, so far, the passenger traffic has not been disturbed and it hoped the difficulty will soon be settled as Mr. Huddleston is on the spot personally investigating the matter.

THE AWAKENING OF AFGHANISTAN.

Amir's Support of New Industries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 27.

The "Watan" of Lahore reports that the Afghans have turned their attention to weaving. Concerns for the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics have been established at Hazara and several other places and very fine cloth has already begun to be turned out. The Amir has sent rewards for artizans concerned with a view to affording them encouragement and inducing others to help in the development of arts and industries in Afghanistan.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Forthcoming Trials.

A COMMITTEE Meeting of the Motor Union of Western India was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Presiding. The other Members present were : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Major C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Major F. E. Swinton, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass and Mr. N. M. Marshall.

The Committee elected the following new Members :— Major Barlow and Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In the absence of the present Honorary Secretary Mr. J. D. Davar, who has suddenly proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health the Committee after discussion unanimously resolved to ask Major Barlow and Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas to act as Joint Officiating Honorary Secretaries during the temporary absence of Mr. Davar. Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass, who was present at the meeting, has agreed to the appointment and. Major Barlow's election is subject to his consent. As a result the temporary offices of the Union will be at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, where Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass has kindly agreed to accommodate the clerk of the Union as well as to keep the records.

The Aga Khan Challenge Cup came up for discussion by Mr. R. D. Sethna placing before the Committee a telegram addressed to Sir Lawrence Jenkins in which Aga Shah Rookh Shah desired that a member of the Motor Union Committee be appointed to act on the Committee of the Aga Khan Challenge Cup Poona Satara Reliability Trial. After discussion it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to Aga Shah Rookh Shah :— "Telegram addressed to Sir Lawrence Jenkins Kt. placed before Committee. Resolved not necessary to take action."

THE TRIALS OF 1906.

The trials were fixed to take place subject to the consent of the Government of Bombay beginning from Monday the 24th December and such subsequent dates as the Committee finds desirable. The new Joint Officiating Honorary Secretaries were directed to make enquiries from the touring Members of the Motor Union and to ascertain their views regarding the new course to be adopted for the trials.

Dr. Deane suggested that the trials should be on the following course :—Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Manmad, Malegaon, Dhulia, return Dhulia, Malegaon, Nasik. Igatpuri, Bombay.

The programme is not definitely fixed and the Joint Officiating Honorary Secretaries were requested to submit final suggestions for the approval of the Committee within 15 days and to approach Government for their consent as soon as the course is fixed.

After a vote of thanks to Brig. Genl. R. M. Greenfield, the meeting was dissolved.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Parisian Suffragettes.

NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR WOMEN.

THE KING OF CAMBODIA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

A NEW Parliamentary session opened the other afternoon with the customary ceremonies. There was a crowded and animated scene at the Palais Bourbon. The new member was conspicuous by his eagerness and vociferation, and also, be it said, by the sense of his own importance. He has been with us these several days past, looking over the ground of his labours. The old Parliamentary hand did not put in an appearance until yesterday. For a new chum, however, the sensations of an opening session have all the force of novelty. Many who had come from the provinces discovered the Palais Bourbon for the first time, and gazed with evident admiration at the twelve Corinthian columns supporting the pediment that represents France seated between Liberty and Public Order. The Salle des Pas Perdus is again the familiar meeting ground of deputies and the public, and your new man betrays his newness by his manner even of smoking the Parliamentary cigarette. The incident of the afternoon was the manifestation of the Suffragettes, who threw down handbills from one of the galleries.

Paris is moved in a very special manner by the bomb outrage. When the camelots called the news on the boulevards, no one bought the paper. It is a stupid hoax, said the public, and in very bad taste. Even the newsboys themselves seemed to regard the information as the latest fake and to be a little ashamed of their wares. When, this morning, the truth of the story was confirmed, public indignation knew no bounds. It is the worst condemnation of Anarchism that could ever be. People remembered the attempt on the young King's life in Paris just one year ago—strangely enough, to the very day. They remembered, too, Alfonso's splendid pluck on that occasion, just as they laud, to-day, his sangfroid in even more terrible circumstances. This first Anarchist attempt on the life of an English Princess has induced the thought that perhaps hospitality to the bomb-throwers in England is an abuse of liberty and a prejudice to Continental security, more especially as the plot is said to have been hatched in London.

The strange verdict of the jury in the French Maybrick case at Bordeaux has inspired much comment. Here is a woman charged with poison—and convicted of forgery of prescriptions. The answer of a juror, when he was questioned on the subject, was that it was necessary to conciliate the Canabyists with the anti-Canabyists (Canaby being the name of the accused woman.) The reason seems as odd as the finding. There was however, great local feeling in Bordeaux over the affair. One has to go back to the days of Marie Lafarge to relate the point to which excitment will carry the French public in a sensational murder trial. During the hearing of the case, in September, 1840, society was divided into two hostile sections, just as they were divided later on over a case of supposed treason The rank of the accused woman, the romantic character of her youth, and the mysteries surrounding the acts of her husband all contrived to invest the trial with an exceptional interest.

Even where the guilt is proved it is very rare for a female prisoner to mount the scaffold. There is a strong sentiment in France against capital punishment for women. It is so pronounced that when two years ago Rachel Galtie, of St. Clar, committed a series of crimes, having poisoned her husband, her father, and her grandfather with arsenic obtained under the pretence, that she wished to destroy rats, the assize court sentenced her, not to death, but to twenty years' penal servitude. Her great physical beauty served to heighten the horror of her crimes, which were caused solely by the love of money. The only woman of recent times who has been executed in France is a person named Mathieu. She pretended, like a certain blameless historical personage, to hear voices in the night. The voices, apparently urged her to slay her mother. For this unnatural crime she was sentenced to death by the assize court of Loir-et-Cher. At the guillotine a dreadful scene took place. The condemned woman struggled with the energy of despair, and Diebler had to hold her in place whilst the knife descended.

Attached to M. Jean de Reszke's beautiful house in the Rue de la Faisanderie, close to the Bois, is a fully-equipped theatre. A small critical audience was assembled this afternoon to hear a concert given by the great tenor's pupils. M. de Reszke has discovered the possibilities of the British voice. Perhaps the most triumphant effort came from Miss Tate, a young English girl of seventeen. She has a voice remarkable for its freshness and charm. She was heard with equal pleasure in two selections they due from "La Boheme" and an air from "Louise." A London lady. Miss Loewenthal, also scored an instant success in her song from "Les Puritains." Some of the passages were of great beauty. Of sympathetic quality is the voice of Mr. Binyon, a Canadian. In the second part of the programme Miss Mary Tracey, a young American, carried off the honours with a delicious rendering of an air from "Lucie." One of the surprises of the concert was the appearance of Mr. Davey, an English bass, at the Opera, in the duet from "The Huguenots." Mr. Davey has a magnificent voice, which one may hope will have more frequent opportunities of being heard. Mr. Davey's partner was Mlle. Marcel, who, though quite young, is already a finished actress, and will undoubtedly go far.

His Majesty Sissowath, King of Cambodia is steaming in the Mediterranean towards the hospitable shores of France. He will arrive in a few days at Marseilles, where a Colonial Exhibition is being held. The entourage of the King is even more interesting than the monarch himself. He is accompanied by a corps of dancers, whose strange appearance and still stranger dances are calculated to awaken the enthusiasm of the French. The costumes are extraordinarily rich. They follow the ancient Siamese fashion, and are richly charged with embroideries and ornaments of a brilliant colour. A foundation of violet is figured with gold, or a background of blue or red serves to bring out flowers of silver and of gold. The clothes are gracefully draped about the body, and kept in place by a handsome girdle. Her hair is not the glory of a woman of Cambodia ; she wears it short, like any suffragette.

Great is the significance of the dress and ornaments of the Cambodian actress, not merely in a symbolical sense—for the dances have a religious meaning—but as indicating her status in the troupe. Yet her position, when acquired, is by no means permanent. She may be a "star," but not one of the fixed sort. If she makes a mistake in her role and misapprehends the dance, she is sent back to the chorus. In the judgment of an English court she would be no longer an artist, but a mere ballet-girl. It is as if Mounet Sully, the tragedian of the Comedie Francaise, forgetting his lines, were to be relegated to supernumerary rank and to strut, speechless, on the stage with a Roman eagle. The glittering jewellery, fantastic head-gear, and silken dresses of rutilant design, which bedeck the sinuous bodies of the dancers, contrast singularly with their light yellow complexions. This curious colouring is produced by a cream fabricated with circumine obtained from the roots of the turmeric plant. The dancer who really knows her business copies the movements of the elephant, which is held in high esteem by Cambodians as well as by the Siamese. Yet the heaviness of the foot of her dancing-master and model does not affect the agile grace of her movements. The elephantine dance is only one of many. The corps executes a real French minuet. When Siamese Ambassadors came to Versailles in 1686, to pay their homage to Louis XIV., they were struck by the supreme elegance of the dances in the Royal Court. When they returned to Bangkok, they carried with them the minuet, which they caused to be instituted in the land of the sacred elephant. Its stately movements well accorded with the choreographic taster of the orient.

DISASTROUS COTTON FIRE.

Monster Godown Ablaze at Colaba.

TWO LAKHS DAMAGE.

THE Bombay Fire Demon is still at his deadly work, and growing more successful every day. Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised at the Chunder Ramjee Press at Lower Colaba, and within a couple of hours about twenty lakhs worth of cotton and jute was more or less destroyed. Directly after the alarm the Fort fire-engine dashed on to the scene, and soon had a stream of water turned on to the roof of the burning building. One by one the other engines in the Brigade arrived, and energetic efforts promptly made to get the blaze in hand. The Chunder Ramjee Cotton Press is the largest building of its kind in Bombay measuring 250 feet by 600 feet. It is a huge square building built of brick faced with pastar and divided into four distinct godowns by means of solid party walls two feet thick rising well above the roof. This arrangement of the building has saved some hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton from destruction, for had the party walls not been absolutely blind walls without doors or lights by which communication could be made from one godown to another, the blaze could never have been restricted as it was to one godown. Fortunately this was accomplished, thanks to the stoutness of the party walls, and the energy with which the firemen and police kept streams of water playing on the walls from the adjacent godowns.

The fire broke out in the second of the four divisions of the building. The precise cause will probably never be ascertained, the first intimation of it being given by Ramvaran Kalika, a sepoy on the premises, but no sooner were flames observed than the whole godown seemed to become in a moment one seething holocaust.

The blazing section was stored with hemp, belonging to Messrs. Kiddle, Reeves and Co. Immediately the alarm was given the Press fire-donkey was got under weigh, quickly followed by the manual of the Gun Carriage factory. There was a smart bit of work directly after this. Mr. Weston, Acting Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, rang up the different stations, and sent all the city fire-engines to the scene of the outbreak before he had received any telephonic message of the conflagration The Colaba engine was the first to arrive on the scene, followed by the Fort engine, Gowalia Tank, Byculla, and the Chinchpooghli fire-engines. Fortunately there was no difficulty about water, and ten lines of hose pipes were laid on to the scene being two from each engine. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Police Commissioner ; Mr. R. M. Paillips, Deputy Commissioner, Sapdt. Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with Inspectors Jones, Morris, Hassan, Shaw, Patterson, and Sapdt. Murray were among the Police officials present Mr. A. E. Saering, Water-Engineer, with Mr. Paercz, J. Moolla Beroze, Chief Water Inspector of the Bombay Municipality were also present and gave useful instructions as to the water-supply. A party of men from the I. M. S. Hardinge also rendered gallant service. Owing to the large double doors opening inwards, and the cotton bales being stacked close up to the doors great difficulty was experienced in effecting an entrance into the burning building, and for twenty minutes the police were vigorously engaged with hatchets trying to smash in some of the doors, which for a long time defied all efforts. Meanwhile huge crowds of natives had collected and the vicinity of the Press soon became a veritable Bedlam of noises. Scores of coolies were quickly at work rolling out the bales from the portion of the godown facing the main thoroughfare, over and over went the bales through the puddles and slush, until many of them looked like huge sold lumps of mud. Tons of rope and jute were being shot through the windows of the front section of the Press. The only way the fire could be effectually got at was from the roof, there being very few windows in the section where the blaze was fiercest. The firemen at no small peril to themselves got the escape up to the top of the building and from that point of vantage, directed several streams on to the fire. Nothing could be done to save this portion however, for in an hour the roof was but a few blackened spars, the floor of the godown being simply a vast heap of red hot debris.

Hence all serious efforts were concentrated on preserving the huge stacks of cotton bales on the other sides of the party walls. These stocks were roof high, and the police by getting lines of hose right on to the top of the stacks were able to combat every appearance of the flames as they leapt over the top of the walls and threatened to invade the adjoining godowns. These operations were kept up for a couple of hours and though at times the fire looked perilously like defeating the firemen and getting through the broken sky-lights, the firemen were successful, and the blaze was confined to the original section. Quite an army of insurance agents were on the ground, and several of them rendered commendable service in helping to get the fire under.

The fire had its funny side. When one of the huge doors had been battered in three native firemen were placed in, charge of a nozzle. Inside the godown was a mass of smoke and flames, and each of the firemen wanted to direct a stream, of water on to a different point. One snatched the hose from another, then the third man got possession of it and the water was flying anywhere but on the fire. Suddenly all three of the helmetted heros lost their tempers, one banged the hose in the other man's face ; the injured man pushed the nozzle violently back on to the third man, and at last the stream of water was turned into the air, the groups of insurance agents getting the benefit of the sudden shower. Amidst roars of laughter a policeman went and pacified the flustered firemen, and after which they did excellent service and were the best of friends.

The whole of the Chunder Ramjee Press is insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for two and a half lakhs. The bales of cotton and hemp in the Press were insured with the Royal, the Atlas, the North British, the Guardian, and some other insurance offices. The fire was effectually got in hand by half past six, but a couple of the engines remained for some hours on the spot and streams of water were directed on to the smouldering fire till late last night.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Value of Grain Banks in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

The Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras, has, after a careful study of the whole subject, formed an opinion that the value of grain banks is probably over-estimated and the difficulties in maintaining them under-estimated.

The main conclusions arrived at by him, with which the Madras Government agree, are : (1) That an organization like the Dharmagola or Rural Co-operative Grain Bank of Bengal, as described by Mr. Chaudhuri, cannot be registered under India Act X. of 1904; (2) that the sphere of usefulness of a co-operative grain bank will necessarily be restricted, and that if the ryots in a village are prepared to co-operate and borrow, it is probably better for them to borrow money and to work their institution on a money basis rather than have it on the basis of a grain capital; and (3) that the point of view taken by Mr. Hamilton, that the establishment of grain banks may gradually lead villagers to the establishment of money banks cannot be of much consequence in the Madras Presidency, where, provided the requisite human material for management is forthcoming, it is not found difficult to start money banks in villages and finance them.

The Registrar, however, suggests giving grain banks a trial, and proposes starting a few typical ones in the villages in the backward districts where the conditions may be those favourable for grain banks. For these he will gladly avail himself of Mr. Hamilton's offer.

THE FAR EAST.

China's Future Constitution.

OUTRAGE ON WEST RIVER.

THE FOOD RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 2.

CHINA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

THE spirit of reform would appear to be advancing at lightning speed for the Chinese Ministers abroad, headed by the Minister in England have presented a memorial to the Throne asking for an announcement, without further delay as to the intention of adopting a constitutional form of Government.

They assure the Throne that the Imperial prerogatives will in no wise be menaced by a constitutional government, but that the people will derive great benefit and enjoy many privileges now denied them. Only the officials will be affected by it, as they will be liable to degradation or dismissal if they prove guilty of negligence, misdemeanour or incapability. The memorialists state that China has Japan on one side and Russia on the other, while America and Europe are watching her every action. On her part, China has scarcely anything to show at all. Most of her institutions are worthless, whether it is her domestic administration, her official system, her military organization or finance. There is hardly a single department that is efficient, and if the present state of things be allowed to continue, the national situation will become most critical if not impossible, when in a few years hence, Japan has recovered from the war, Russia has settled down to her constitution, France has completed her railway projects on China's southern frontier, Great Britain has solidified her interests in Tibet, America has succeeded in restoring order in the Philippines, and Germany has increased her naval strength in the Far East. Unless a constitutional Government is adopted, the country will be menaced in every direction.

They propose three things being done at once. First, the announcement of the object of the constitution, which should be done with due ceremony and sacrifices to the God of Heaven ; and the issuing of proclamations to the people and all officials, so that it will be accepted without a murmur. Secondly, the preparation for self-administration in all districts affected, namely, those over 1,000 li in area. The systems of foreign countries should be followed, and books compiled for the information and guidance of the Viceroys and Governors. Thirdly, the establishment of laws to govern public meetings and the Press. These should be under the control of the police, and the people must be notified of the new regulations, and understand that they must be obeyed. The Throne is further requested to announce by Imperial edict that a constitution will be promulgated within five years, and in the meantime, the five Commissioners should be ordered to study carefully the constitutions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

It would appear that the Chinese Ministers abroad are of the opinion that China is ripe for a constitutional government. But other people, especially here are not equally sanguine, for they consider the the people are still too ignorant to make such a form of government a success.

WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

Another of those dastardly outrages for which the West River has of late become notorious occurred in Samshui harbour yesterday morning, when the British steamer "Sanui" was fired on by Chinese from the shore and within sight of H.M.S. "Robin." That the natives in the West River districts have gone a bit farther in firing at a British trading vessel within hailing distance of a British man-of-war, is something which amounts to more than boldness.

It appears that the British steamer, "Sanui," 195 tons, Captain Black, which plies between Hongkong and Wuchow, touching at different West River ports on the voyage, picked up her anchor and was steaming out of Samshui harbour when suddenly she was fired on by some scoundrels from the shore. One of the shots entered the first-class Chinese saloon, while another bullet struck the skylight, smashing the glass to atoms, a fragment of which wounded one of the ship's compradores, who was sitting in the saloon at the time. Had the Chinaman been a little more to the right, the bullet would have entered his head. However, the "Sanui was stopped and H. M. S. "Robin," which was about leaving the port at the time, hailed by the captain of the steamer. The Robin came up to the Sanui and after making fast to the latter vessel, both ships returned to Samshui harbour. The Samshui harbour-master was signalled for and when he arrived, Captain Black and himself boarded the Robin and the matter was reported to Lieut-Comdr. Vaughan. After some little time these three gentlemen returned on board the Sanui to inspect the damage done. A search for the bullets was made and Mr. G. A. Hill, the chief officer of the steamer, discovered one of the bullets lying in one of the bunks, and handed it to the Commander of the Robin. That gentleman immediately sent for the gunner of his ship and when the bullet was examined it was found to be of the 4 pattern. After a full report had been made the Sanui again heaved her anchor and left the harbour after a delay of over an hour and a half. At the present moment no theory can be advanced as to why—if pirates they were—the perpetrators of the deed should have chosen daylight, and what was more, in the presence of a gunboat, to attempt to hold up a British ship. However, the Commander of the Robin and the Samshui harbour-master have the matter in hand, and for the benefit of British trade, it is to be hoped that they will bring their combined energies to bear on this matter, which is of vital importance to shipping trading in the waters of the delta.

THE FOOD RIOTS.

During the past few weeks the price of rice has gone up in Shanghai from about dol. 4·80 per picul to dol. 7.20 per picul, and there has been a corresponding rise in the price of the staple food of the people throughout the Yangtze Valley. The immediate cause adduced is the flooding of extensive areas in Hunan through phenomenal rains, and the consequent ruination of many crops and the urgent demand for food. The immediate result has been series of food riots, some serious, others milder explosions of public feeling, and all of them expressions in the first instance of the earliest cravings of human nature, the demand for food. The situation is one which arises periodically in China, and indeed in every thickly-populated country, and the officials are taking the usual steps to suppress the trouble in the full knowledge that as time goes on the same conditions will arise again and they will be called upon to exert themselves to similar measures. An Imperial Rescript prohibits the exportation of rice from Chinkiang and other cities of the Yangtze Valley till further orders.

Never a year passes in China without its floods in some part or another, and although that of the Siang Valley is unusually extensive, and the sufferers there deserve all and more than the sympathy which has been extended to them, the disaster would not in itself cause a famine in the proper sense of the word. There is plenty of rice available to supply all the people with food. The present distress is the result therefore of other circumstances and chiefly of the ill-judged attempted regulation of the food supply by the officials themselves, who have now to endeavour, by fresh restrictions, to relieve the situation which has been brought about by their interference. Human nature being what it is, there will always be commercial vampires willing to pile up riches at the expense of the very lives of the people. The corerers frequently overreach themselves in the long run, but the money prizes are vast and the temptation is not easily resisted. In China the method is to accumulate the grain in centres, petition for and obtain the right of export, and then use the threat of creating a famine as a means of forcing up prices. When the crisis has became too acute the officials step in again, with a fresh prohibition of the export. It is the situation caused by the English Corn Laws over again, and the obvious remedy is absolute free trade in the food of the people for China as well as for Great Britain. With improved and cheapened means of transport and the removal of all barriers in the way of the

working of the laws of supply and demand, the problem would in great measure solve itself.

THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

The annual trade report of Shanghai has just been issued by Mr. H. B. Holson, the Commissioner of Customs and from many standpoints 1905 may be regarded as a record year and as far ahead of any preceding. The gross value of the trade was H. K. Tls. 443,954,262, and the net value H. K. Tls. 170,979,193, showing increases of 39 and 31 1/2 million taels respectively over the 1904 totals and this result is the more satisfactory as serious forces militated against a prosperous season, viz., the war which, during the greater part of the year, raged in the North, the boycott against goods of American provenance, and the disastrous flood of the 1st September. It was only on the 31st August that news arrived of negotiations having taken a favourable turn and that the Treaty of Peace was on the point of being signed. Unfortunately, one of the clauses inserted in the Protocol—maritime captures shall not be suspended pending the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace (that is, for a further period of 50 days)—did not allow shipments of cargo to take place until late in the season and when winter was nearly at hand. As soon as the Treaty was ratified and the coast clear, shiploads of provisions and food-stuffs of all kinds were sent from here, and it is said that very handsome profits were realised by local shippers; but owing to the lateness of the season and the troubled state of Vladivostock the normal conditions of that particular trade has not been properly resumed when the year closed. The so-called "boycott" against good of American provenance, as a retaliation against the Imigration Prohibition Treaty of 1894, threatened at one time to assume large proportions and would have created a dangerous precedent for the future. This agitation, however, as far as Shanghai was concerned, was not of long duration, and keen traders as the Chinese are, they soon found out that it was wiser to abandon a suicidal policy, and to adopt measures of a more conciliatory character if they wanted to obtain from the American Government any modifications of the existing immigration rules. On the 18th November the 1st section of the Sanghai-Nanking Railway, extending from Sanghai to Nsziang, was formally opened to traffic. A census of the population, Foreign and Chinese, living, in both Settlements, was taken on the 14th October, showing respective increases of 67 and 23 per cent. since the last census, taken five years ago. The total collection of revenue was Hk. Tls.12,080,185—an increase of 13·4 million thels over the total in the preceding year and of 1/4 millions over that for 1902, the best year on record. Nearly the whole of this gain is accounted for under "Imports."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Hotels Co., Ld., was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. L. G. Fraser, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The directors' annual report for the year 1905 which had been previously circulated among the shareholders was adopted, and it was resolved that the balance of profit Rs. 16,536-12-11, be carried forward to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account for the current year. The appointments of Mr. R. D. Tata, and of Mr. William Greaves, as Directors were confirmed, and Mr. R. J. Tata one of the Directors of the Company who retired by rotation, was re-elected a Director. Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Dawer and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING CO., LD.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay United Building Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Ardesir Framji presiding. The directors' annual report for the year 1905 together with audited balance sheet and profit and loss Account upto 31st December 1905, which had been previously circulated among the share-holders, were adopted. The report stated that after deducting its 2/3-3-11 the total amount credited to the ground rent, sinking and substantial repairs funds, the net profit for the year Rs. 26,275-4-3, with the last year's balance of Rs. 559-2-5, comes to Rs. 26,834-6-8. From the above profit a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 9th July 1906; and it was resolved that Rs. 1,254-6-8, the Balance after such payment, be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. R. J. Tata, one of the Directors who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Hormusji Edulji Dawar was appointed auditor for the current year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Thriftlessness is a form of selfishness; and it is a truism that women are far more unselfish than men.—"Daily Telegraph."

The old are seldom pessimists. They have the calm of those who are accustomed to danger and have seen many false alarms.—"Spectator."

It is probable that the curate in Mr. Bernard Shaw's play who called it "knowledge" in church and knowledge out of church, was strictly correct, as he should be, in his reading-desk.—"Academy."

It is a final grievance for the reader of serials that the whole book is usually published before the last instalment, so that the hare beats the tortoise unfairly in the race after all.—W. P. James, in the "Evening Standard."

"Dark with the rain new buds are dreaming of," showers in the country are nothing but the treasure of the tributary sea minted into small change; and it is only the mire of the traffic, the mirk of the air, and other artificial evils we tolerate in towns, that make rain hideous.—"Daily Telegraph."

Minding the baby may call for vastly higher qualities than are demanded of the rank and file legislator But they are not usually such qualities as would be useful to a legislator. A woman may be most capable in the house and an unbounded nuisance out of it.—Constance A.—Barniccat in the "Outlook."

Be my superior, quietly, simply showing your superiority in your deeds and very likely I shall love you for the very fact of your superiority. For we all love our leaders. But tell me that I am your inferior, and then perhaps I may grow boyish, and may throw stones. It is so with races.—Prof. Royce in the "International Journal of Ethics" (Philadelphia).

To ascertain the healthiness of the mental appetite of a human animal place in its hands a short, well-written but not exciting treatise on some popular subject. . . if it is read with eager interest and perfect attention and if the reader can answer question on the subject afterwards the mind is in first rate working order.—The late Lewis Carroll, in "Harper's Magazine."

Usually spring brings with it a fine succession of flowers one withering as others come on; but this year, and at this moment, these may be all seen blooming together. Owing, perhaps to a kind of cold storage the primrose still retains its bloom, while the bluebell is spreading its deep azure over the copses, the cowslips are nodding on the meadows, and the violets are still modestly blushing in the hedgerows.—"Country Life."

As much as the carrion kite of nature cares for the fair scenes through which he wings his way to some filthy morsel so much does the carrion kite of literature care for aught in book or character outside the morsels he seeks for—the shame of the proud, the meanness of the great, the weakness of the strong, the stains upon the pure, the sins of the good—he cares for nothing else. For him the sweet singer of Israel lives only in the episode of Uriah the Hittite, Abraham's one falsehood, and Peter's one disloyalty are all he knows about them. Johnson was a greedy and untidy eater—Burns got drunk and broke Diana's pales.—I. S., in the "Morning Leader."

It was Schiller, I think, who pointed out that the Viennese seem always to be making holiday, and just as the New Yorker never loiters for fear of being taken for a tramp, the Wiener never hurries for fear of being taken for a lunatic. It is said that if you stop to tie your bootlace on Broadway you will collect a crowd, and it is certainthat if you were to attempt to hustle in the Karntnerstrasse you would cause a riot. Not that the Viennese are unbusinesslike or idle, but they have no occasion to put onthat air of surpassing keenness without which dense people find it impossible to perform the most ordinary commercial duties.—Gerald Maxwell, in the "Court Journal."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A European Soldier Charged with Murder.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced yesterday.

Timothy J. Lynch, (23,) a private in the Connaught Rangers at Ahmednagar was charged with causing the murder of Lance Corporal E. Dunn of his regiment, now stationed at Ahmednagar, with a rifle-shot, on the 3rd April last. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General with Mr. J. H. W. Fulton, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown Mr. D. N. Bahadurji defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. A. H. East, foreman.

Mr. Frank J. Clark	Mr T. S. Gregson
Mr. James L. Buxton	Mr. Alexander H. Otto
Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson	Mr. W. H. Brady
Mr. F. R. Hill	Mr. Geo. Miller

The Advocate-General opened the case, saying that the deceased and the accused belonged to the same regiment, and were apparently on good terms. Deceased was in charge of the billiard-room; accused was the billiard-marker. On the evening of 2nd April, there was an altercation between two soldiers, in which the accused did not take part. Deceased said it was time to shut the billiard-room, and the billiard-room was closed. Then all went to their bunks near the Library. Accused was heard to say that he would kill with his rifle himself or someone. Private Ward took away the rifle from his hands, and drawing the bolt out of it, handed it over to Private Wilson, who put it between the sheets. Sometime after this Wilson was awakened by the accused, who said he had killed Dunn. Wilson did not believe it at first; but owing to the statement having been persistently repeated by the accused, he went and saw Dunn dead in his bed, the bullet having entered at the right side of the face, and got out at the back of the head.

Private John Wilson said that about midnight, accused woke him up, and told him, "Get up, I have shot Dunn." Witness replied: "Go to bed, and have a bit of sense." Accused told the same thing again and he replied to him in the same way, thinking that the accused was chaffing." The third time, accused said:—"Get up, I have shot Dunn, I am not chaffing." He added, "Come over, and I will show you." They went over to Dunn's bunk. Accused shoved in the door, struck up a light by means of a match, and said, "There, he is, there." Deceased was lying on his right side, blood was on his mouth. Witness informed the regimental-guard.

Captain J. C. MacSweeney, the Adjutant of the Regiment, and other witnesses were examined for the Crown.

Mr. Venkatesh D. Pantambekar, City Magistrate of Ahmednagar, before whom the accused had made a confession on 3rd April, was examined. He proved the confession, which was put in, and read by the Advocate-General. It was to the following effect: Dunn and another men were sleeping. From seeing several people with Dunn, he (deponent) surmised that they must have told Dunn something bad about him. He saw Dunn's conduct towards him changed. Formerly, he was very intimate, but latterly, very indifferent. Then he thought he might as well be dead as alive, that he should rather die than be watched as a suspected person. He took it into his head to take his friend's life, and then die. He took Wilson's rifle, this he had cleaned after having attempted to kill Dunn. The door of Dunn's room was open, he pointed the gun towards Dunn, and fired. The gun did not make much report, Wilson did not wake up. He went to Wilson, woke him, and informed him that he had shot Dunn.

Accused added, that he had made the confession of his own free will, he said the same thing to the Committing Magistrate, Mr. V. de V. Hunt.

Lieutenant F. J. Garland, R. A. M. C., Doctor of the regiment, was cross-examined by Mr. Bahadurji, for the defence, with a view to show that the accused had been suffering from instinctive or impulsive mania; and under that delusion and hallucination he had taken upon himself to say that it was he who had committed the murder; and he had made his confessions to the Magistrates at Ahmednagar under the same wrong impression.

The Doctor said that he did not see any reason to believe that accused was suffering from the mania stated by counsel. His demeanour in the Magistrate's Court and elsewhere had nothing to favour the theory. He was perfectly composed.

The Advocate-General having summed-up the evidence, Mr. Bahadurji again put forward his theory, and cited to the jury authorities in its support.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, read the law relating to the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and to murder. There could be no doubt that the deceased was murdered, and the question for the jury to determine was whether they could upon the evidence find the accused guilty of the offence. His Lordship related to the jury the evidence as to the conduct of the accused immediately preceding the crime. The accused was shown to have kept back a cartridge, and they were entitled to enquire with what intent he could have done that. It shewed that there was some preparation on the part of the accused. None of the officers or men who were called as witnesses was questioned as to insanity, and it was not until the Doctor was called that they gathered that the defence were going to rely on the plea of insanity. Apart from the medical testimony the statement as to insanity seemed to be based on the confessions made by the accused before the magistrates, which his Lordship read at length to the jury. It was on that statement that the jury were asked to infer that the accused was suffering from impulsive insanity. The words of the Penal Code on the point were referred to, and the jury were asked to come to a verdict upon the evidence that was placed before them.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into court after half an hour, the foreman returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge: On what grounds do you recommend him to mercy?

The foreman: On the ground of the absence of any motive for the commission of the crime.

His lordship told the prisoner that the jury had unanimously found him guilty of murder, strongly recommending him to mercy. It was his lordship's duty to pass a sentence of death and the recommendation would be forwarded to the proper quarter.

USING FORGED CHEQUES AS GENUINE.

Nariman Framji Limbuwala, who had been committed for forgery, and for using as genuine forged cheques, pleaded guilty to all the charges.

Mr. D. D. Davur said he appeared for the accused and wanted to bring a few facts to the notice of the Judge regarding the case. Accused was the son of an assistant teacher in the Karachi High School. He was a lad of bright parts; he passed his matriculation when only 14, and took his degrees at 17. His employer, Mr. M. A. J. Noble, had shown him considerable kindness. Unfortunately, the lad fell in bad company, and getting hold of his employer's cheque-book, forged cheques, some of which were on banks in England, and valueless. Counsel had no desire, by advancing all these matters, to minimise the seriousness of the offence; but he advanced the facts in extenuation of the punishment his Lordship might award. It was the accused's first false step in life; it had blasted his whole future. This was, therefore, eminently a case in which the Judge might exercise mercy, and deal with the prisoner leniently.

His lordship said that he had gone through the evidence carefully, and read it twice over. Attaching every weight to what had fallen from Mr. Davur, he could not but come to the conclusion that forgery was a serious offence, especially in a mercantile city like Bombay. The prisoner was then sentenced to an accumulated term of five years rigorous imprisonment on the first three charges.

"A NOLLE PROSEQUI."

In the matter of case No. 14 on the calendar, the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General said that the prisoner Kaliyan Nana, who had been committed by the Coroner on the charge of causing death by negligence had since then been tried, and dealt with, by the Presidency Magistrate and therefore he would enter a nolle prosequi," the plea of non-prosecution of the charge by the Crown.

His Lordship accepted the plea.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A GOANESE.

Bernard Monserato, a Goanese, a seafaring man, was charged with murder in having caused, on the 19th April last, the death of one Camello Andrades by shooting him with a revolver. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Indrajit Kallabhai, appeared for the Crown, Mr. J. Baptista defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. A. Prevost, foreman.

Mr. Pureshotam P. Vagh.	Mr. S. N. Powell.
Mr. Perozsha R. Patel,	Mr. John E. Kæss.
Mr. B. Stanley Carter.	Mr. H. R. Robinson.
Mr. Shuffi C. Tyebji.	Mr. S. H. Taylor.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The facts, he said, were very simple, and the case depended to a large extent upon the evidence of an eye witness, a Portuguese who was living in a certain club situated at Gaewady, Cavel, in the native town. Accused was apparently a seafaring man, and when he came to the club on the 19th April last, he said he had a job on board the s. s. Caledonia, which was to sail on Saturday following, and that he had come to say good bye to his friends. After a few minutes, accused went out with two of his friends for a stroll to Dabul, where he saw a countryman, with whom they had some liquor in a liquor shop. They then went to the Gaewady Club, where they stopped for a few minutes. Seven of them, including the deceased and the accused, then went to the segregation camp behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and some of them afterwards returned to the Gaewady club. Finally Antone Tellis and the deceased and the accused met in the deceased's hut in the camp. The deceased and the accused had up to that time been friends, but after some conversation outside the hut, the accused taxed the deceased with having dishonoured him or having taken away his character. The deceased denied it, and said he could prove that. The deceased took off his trousers, and an explosion was heard from the accused's hand. The deceased caught accused, and they had a struggle, and there were two more explosions. The accused ran away with the revolver in his hand, leaving his stick and cap in the deceased's hut. The deceased's body was found quite dead. Accused escaped that evening to a place in the Byculla Club premises. Next morning he went to his own room, where he was living with his mother at Mazagon, and where he was arrested by a policeman, who was kept on the watch for him, with the revolver on his person.

Some evidence was called for the prosecution and the Court adjourned till 11-30 a. m. this morning.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSIONS.

After empanelling the Special Juries in the above two murder cases, the Judge enquired whether it would be convenient for the jurors present to serve on Saturday next. His object in ascertaining their wishes on the head was, that Friday was the birthday of H. M., the King-Emperor; Saturday was a mail day; and Monday next was a Court holiday (Ashadi Ekadashi.) Those who were in favour of serving on Saturday were asked to signify the same by a show of hands. Half-a-dozen hands were raised in favour of the proposition; but when the alternative proposition of adjourning the Sessions till Tuesday morning was put, dozens of hands were raised in favour of it, and the Judge assented to the wishes of the majority. The result is, that after holding the Sessions to-day, the Court adjourns till Tuesday.

EUROPEAN EX-POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Cheating.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged C. H. Pollock, a European ex-Police Officer of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Police Force with cheating on two different occasions.

The prosecution alleged that the accused came to Bombay about three weeks ago and was putting up at the Strangers' Home in Love Lane, On Monday he went to the Taj Mahal Hotel and obtained admission knowing quite well that he had no means of paying the hotel charges. He left the hotel without paying his bill which amounted to Rs. 16.

After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the accused had entered the hotel without the intention of paying and discharged him.

In the second charge against him the evidence went to show that accused sent one of the hamals from the hotel to Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Company who keep a stall at the hotel with an order for clothing valued at Rs. 105. The clothing was supplied and when payment was asked for, accused said he had no ready cash and gave the firm a stamped chit for the amount to be recovered from Messrs. Cox and Company, bankers. On the chit being sent to the bank it was dishonoured and the matter was reported to the police.

A search was made for the accused, but he was not to be found till a clue was obtained by a gharry-walla who had his luggage. Accused was arrested yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Coulson's Boarding Establishment in Medow's Street.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges, and said that he had no intention of cheating either the hotel or the following firm. He was expecting some money from his brother and when it came he intended to pay up.

The second case stands adjourned and the accused has been remanded to jail pending further enquiries.

Accused was formerly a Quarter-Master Sergeant of the Royal Field Artillery and after his discharge joined the N. W. P. and Oudh Police Force.

HIGH COURT.—June 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

230-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E K A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard
286-63—Khumjerao S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia Schhompp—Balkrishna and M—Part heard

For hearing Exceptions on Commissioners Report
54-04—Ardeshir and Co—Haji Mahomed Hajee Ismail Norani vs Mahomed Sidick H A Rahim Nooranl and others—K D Shroff and Payne and Co

Long Causes
688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person
453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F
560-05—K J Hilimorie—Lalji Ratoji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F
697-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jathabha Nensey—Wadia G and Co
618-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Isaabin Khuliffa vs Abdol Azebin Mooshari—Egelow G and W
712-03—Daphtary F and D—Isabhai Bakorbhai vs Amtoolabai Nusserwanji and others—Thakurdas and Co Bicknell M and R

In the matter of an Arbitration out of Court between the Parties in S.it No 261 of 1901 Where in Loomoa Senaji Kassam Kanji and Heers Roopa is the defendant and in the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899 Loomaba Seenaji and others—Petitioners

Long Causes
23-03—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer vs Bhojak Nihalchand Pransork—Unwalla and P
24-05—Hiralal D Cawasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Khurshedji Merwanjee Bhaliwala—Unwalla and P
625-23953-05—Mahavir H M and S—Bharmul Rhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo Maganlal—J and G
77-06—Jeeangir and S—Rookhanbai vs Adamjee Stalk Rijbhai and others—Maganlal J and G
103-06—Matubhai J and M—Chapsey Kooverjee vs Jethebha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co
140-06—Wadia—G and Co—Motiji and others vs Vineyk Wamon Pranjape and others—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott.

For dismissal
421-05—Ragavaya and B—Mon.hibai vs Gungabai Mansukh lal—J and H

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes
212-06—Karga and P—Jijibhoy Rustomji Billimoria vs Dr Eauiji Nusserwanji—Craigri Loo—Part heard

For further directions on Commissioner's report
66-98—Nanu and B—Burridas Ganji and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co

Long Causes
628-05—Ardershir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co
721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mongulnas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co
154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K
199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person
345-05—Mandlal J and G—Rahim Vallee Mahomed vs C A gamd another—In person
741-05—Sills a and S—Kamidas Chotmull and another vs Mehtaldas Sadashivdas and In person
716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another Ardeshir and Co
116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F and D
121-06—Bhaisanker K and C Dinanath Sadashiv vs Harilal Jamnadas and another Madhawjee K and Co
125-06—Khunderao S and L—Mr jee Muhabin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Mingel Souz Tijabjee D and Co
129-06—Tyabjee and Co—Vulubdas Khanjee vs Cullianjee Jaitram and others—Diksnit D and S B K and G and Chit and M
137-06—Payne and Co—Bachoo Abu Backer and another vs Nouroji Bomonji and another—Pestonjee R and K

A man visited Strasbourg and declared his intention of fasting for forty-five days. He entered a cell, and in attendance upon him were two physicians and several night-watchmen. A large number of people paid their money to see the man, putting the price of admission into a till. At the end of the fifth day, after the public had been excluded, he made his escape, taking the till with him, and has not been heard of since.

BALLOON TO THE POLE.

Mr. Wellman's Plans.

If Mr. Wellman ever succeeds in reaching the North Pole and in coming back safely to relate the full narative of his adventures and discoveries, he will have accomplished an exploit which will have thrown past performances in which cool courage and scientific knowledge have been intermingled far into the shade. Today, writes a correspondent, I had a very instructive conversation with the intrepid explorer, who is already a traveller in Artic regions, and there is not the slightest doubt of his determination to attain the object which he has set himself. It may, however, at once be explained that nothing in the shape of a hasty dash is to be attempted. Thus, if, after experiments have been made with the marvellous airship that has been constructed, when the whole party has assembled in Northern regions, it is deemed expedient to postpone the enterprise until next year this will be done without the faintest hesitation. Mr. Wellman has plenty of time before him, and he has no idea of running the risk of spoiling his chances by any imprudent or precipitate action. As he remarks, former expeditions of this sort have been characterised by the display of heroism, some might term it brutal energy. In this case, on the other hand, everything will be arranged on a strictly scientific basis and with true scientific caution. Everything that can possibly be foreseen will be provided for or against, and as the aim is purely scientific there will be a complete absence of anything in the form of a rush. If the airship starts seriously on its task from its headquarters, a great deal of attention will be devoted to experiments on the way. Those connected with wireless telegraphy will be of particular interest and importance. Wireless telegraphy works better at sea than on land, and at night than during the day. There will be the sea, but there will be no night, and there are other unusual features which are bound to render these experiments especially attractive.

If the airship goes on its journey to the North Pole, there will be three wireless stations. First of all, Hammerfest, situated in the neighbourhood of the North Cape, which is provided with every telegraphic facility for communication with the rest of the world. Next, the Frithof, the Norwegian steamer, which has been freighted for two years, for the expedition, and which is to convey the airship and party to Danes Island, Spitzbergen, in two or, possibly, three voyages. Then there will be the balloon itself, which will send the messages to the Frithof, which in its turn will be in communication with Hammerfest. It is thought that by these means news may be had of the expedition all the time that it is on its way to the North Pole. There are, of course, other scientific matters to which special attention will also be devoted, but Mr. Wellman is inclined to lay particular stress on the wireless telegraphy department of his experiments, and it is clear that if all goes prosperously a very important addition will be made to our knowledge in this field. Much has been said at different times of the manner in which the compass is affected by magnetic attraction. Will proximity to the North Pole do anything towards compromising the nature of the discoveries? How, in short, will Mr. Wellman and his party know that they have really reached their goal, if they should do so? There is what is styled a mathematical Pole, and there is also a magnetic Pole, situated at some distance from each other. Mr. Wellman says that the compass question is practically of slight importance, as the bearings can always be ascertained by solar observation. The most successful of former expeditions has managed to arrive 400 kilometres (about 250 miles) from the North Pole, properly so-called, so, after all, there is nothing of an impossible nature in the undertaking which is about to be attempted. Mr. Wellman remarked that he and his party start with every advantage on their side that inventive genius and the latest scientific discoveries can furnish. They will not be rash or hasty, but will bide their time, and if, after the preliminary trials at Spitzbergen, it is found that something is lacking or that some improvement can be introduced they will defer their voyage to the following year. As I said, Mr. Wellman exclaimed to me, "We are opportunists." This remark was apropos of their plans as to which course they would take after they had reached the North Pole, if, as is to be hoped, their bold effort is crowned with success. If they arrive at their destination sometimes will be devoted to observations there. It is quite unnecessary to dwell on the nature of these observations as they will suggest themselves to every mind. For one thing, careful sounding will be taken, with a view to ascertaining the depth of the sea at that spot and in its neighbourhood. Ocean currents will be examined, with great benefits to science and navigation, and many other matters as well.

Where the opportunism alluded to specially comes in is with regard to the return journey. The direction will chiefly depend on the wind, the main indeed the sole object, being to get back to some civilised place. The airship may drift to Siberia for all that the party will care, so long as it gets back successful and safe and sound to Europe atlast. There are, of course, risks when any such enterprise is attempted, Mr. Wellman remarked, when I took it upon me to refer to the courage which such a bold undertaking demanded, but what great work of that nature has ever been done without risk? Explorers have to take their chance. Conquerors of formerly unknown regions have risked their lives to the full, often with treacherous climates to contend with as well. That Mr. Wellman is full of hope, though not unduly sanguine, is evident, but that he is resolved not to venture out until every possibility of failure has been averted by the scientific means of which he is making such lavish use, is equally clear. He takes, indeed, a cool, calm, practical, and purely scientific view of the venture. He believes that the expedition will be beneficial to science, and thinks it only fair that science should assist and support him.

The airship is in splendid condition, and its construction and motor and other arrangements give complete satisfaction. How it will conduct itself in connection with the special requirements of the work to which it is to be put can, however, only be ascertained when the trial, take place at Spitzbergen, where the headquarters of the expedition will be. The effecting of certain modifications or improvements, will be practicable there, but, as I have said, if the outlook is not promising, the journey will be postponed to a more convenient season. No precautions are being neglected against the eventuality of the balloon getting into trouble. Mr. Wellman, as already explained, hopes that communication between the balloon and the north of Norway may be maintained by means of the Frithof to a Danes Island, all the time that he and his party are working towards the Pole. I shall shortly have occasion to return to this very interesting subject.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Disputed Piece-goods Trans action.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Khan Bahadur M. H. Hakim, Third Judge, has disposed of the suit instituted by Karsondas Kalyanji and others against Messrs. Kapadia Brothers to recover damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendant's failure to deliver to them four out of seven specified cases of piece-goods sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs, which the defendants had resold at a profit.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs: while Mr. K. K. Suntoke pleader, was for the defendants.

The defendants pleaded that the contract in respect of these four cases was cancelled by them at the request of the plaintiffs, who were in want of funds to pay for and take delivery of them, and that there was unreasonable delay on the plaintiff's part in applying for delivery.

His Honor held that the defendants had failed to prove the alleged cancellation. The goods being ascertained at the time of the sale, the property in them passed to the plaintiffs, and the question of delay did not arise in the case. The defendants' re-sale of the goods was wrongful, as they had given no previous notice to the plaintiffs. They had, therefore, no right to retain the profit which they had made on the resale. The Court awarded to the plaintiffs as damages the amount of the profit which the defendants had made on the re-sale. A decree was passed accordingly with costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL.
June 28.

6-30 p m—Solemn Evensong—Preacher, Rev H Lloyd Arnould

St Peter's Day 29.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Solemn Eucharist
5 p m—Evensong

Alms for St John's Hospital Umarkhadi

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

May sustained the average admirably, but has notwithstanding left us with a feeling of having been defrauded, possibly because our hopes ran high. A mean maximum temperature only 3deg. below the average, with a highest reading of 75deg., and a night temperature of about the same amount above the mean, and a lowest reading of 33deg. for London, strikes a fair balance. In Rome the maximum temperature did not reach 80deg. till the 29th ult. On nine nights frost was registered at some stations in the kingdom the lowest reading being 26deg. at Stornoway, and, so late as the 21st, 32deg. was recorded at Harrogate. Of rain we had 1 3-10in, and of bright sunshine 130 hours—a lamentable decrease on that of the previous month.

It is cheering to realise that June temperatures are usually 5deg. to 6deg. higher, the mean day temperature for London being 71deg., and that of the night about 51deg, 1869 gave us a low reading of 36deg., but on the other hand we had 95deg. in 1858 A falling-off in bright sunshine leaves us with only 180 hours. More favoured spots, however, have 254, as Guernsey, or the 233 hours of Falmouth, Hastings, Eastbourne, and Brighton; and many other watering-places on the South and West Coasts have over 200 hours, but they also have a rainfall of from 2in. to 3in., whilst the mean for London is under 2in. The delicate wild rose makes its first appearance about this date, and we readily forgive June any small shortcomings for the splendour with which she decks garden and hedgerow.

The name of General Weyler, who has been so badly injured in the Madrid outrage, was very familiar to newspaper readers a few years ago. He succeeded Martinez Campos in the Cuban command, and introduced the rigorous measures which ultimately brought about American intervention. In Spain he has distinguished himself, on more than one occasion, by the rapid suppression of disorder. In Madrid he quelled, by a simple military promenade, the disturbances which ensued upon the performances of "Electra." At Barcelona he assumed the military governor-ship on the day after the bomb was thrown in the Liceo Theatre. He established a reign of terror in the town; his troopers swept the street, arresting whom they chose; seven Anarchists were shot after a very summary trial; and order was speedily restored.

Queen Victoria of Spain will be the gracious mistress of a number of most beautiful homes and palaces. The Royal Palace at Madrid is by common consent one of the most handsome and one of the largest Royal domiciles in Europe. It was built by Philip V., who was anxious to imitate the magnificence of his grandfather Louis XIV.'s sumptuous abode at Versailles. Its splendid rooms are crowded with art treasures of all descriptions. About thirty miles from the capital there is the Escurial, known as The Gridiron, another home of fine rooms, and filled with artistic objects of value.

The Palace of Aranjuez is a large but somewhat uninteresting looking building. Then there is the Miramir Palace at San Sebastian; also El Pardo. But the Royal palaces of most interest are the beautiful old Moorish palaces of the Alhambra and the Alcazar at Seville. Both are miracles of architecture, and the Alcazar is described by those who have seen it as one of the most lovely sights of Spain. It is a marvellous maze of rooms, brilliant with colour and of courtyards where the delicate tracery appears like lace, wrote a visitor to this superb building.

The gymnastic display of the sailors at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, one of the most popular features of the entertainment, strongly emphasised the special value of the Ling method of physical training—its adaptability to all. The advocates of the Swedish system, which in the country of its origin is said to have regenerated the race, claim that it is the only rational universal system, in that its independence of apparatus ensures that the work on the plastic material of the human body is always automatically proportioned to the capacity of the individual subject. The London School Board introduced it into their infant schools about twenty-eight years ago; it is becoming very generally used in girls' schools and colleges, and it is now finally established in the Navy, and his being gradually adapted by the Army.

Mr. Reginald Barratt writes from the Savage Club; I am sure that the "Westminster Gazette" desires accuracy in the matter of historical sayings. King Humbert did not say, as stated in your leading article of June 1, that attempts on a King's life were to be regarded as the perquisites of his trade. His words were gli incerti del mestiere—the uncertainties or risks of the trade. It seems to me that perquisites and risks have not the same meaning. We agree, and accept the correction. It would be difficult to say why the phrase has become generally accepted in the form in which we gave it.

The occurrence of a large number of manhole explosions in that important section of New York lying between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets from Broadway to the North River, has led to a remarkable discovery. The city's sanitary inspectors have not only taken gasolene in quantities out of the sewers, but they have brought it up by the quart bottleful from sewer-traps under certain automobile garages, some of which do enough business to use 600 gallons a day for cleaning purposes. Dr. E. J. Lederle, an expert who has investigated the matter, reports that gasolene is a very inert chemical, so that sewer-water instead of destroying its dangerous characteristics, only acts as a carrier for it. It is now proposed to frame a Bill for the Legislature making it a misdemeanour to empty any explosive fluid or oil into waste-pipes or sewers.

Feminine cricket is coming in for some severe criticism in Australia. There was recently a match in Melbourne between representative teams of Tasmania and Victoria. The "Melbourne Age" saw in it only another development of recent vagaries of the woman's movement. The female cricketer, it adds, ought to know that her playing is very primitive, and that a few urchins with a kerosine tin for a wicket and a bit of paling for a bat could give a much better exhibition, in spite of all the bravery of short navy-blue skirts, cream blouses, canvas shoes, and sailor hats. To the Age feminine cricket is a revelation of self-assertion without self-respect, which is the weakness of the feminine movement, while the real strength of the sex is quietly put forth in the happy homes of the country.

At an afternoon tea in a London house a lady related the career of an extravagant young man whose people were friends of hers. He came unexpectedly into a biggish fortune, and his chief ambition was to outdo everyone in the fashionable world in ostentacious folly. In Hyde Park he was not satisfied to drive such a common animal as a horse, but procured a unicorn, and this high-spirited singular animal driven by the wild young gentleman who was going the pace was for a single season one of the sights of the Park. An elderly naturalist seated next the lady who told the story went on sipping his tea without a word. She asked him pointedly what he thought of that foolish young man. He replied that he doubted the truth of the story. For instance, he said, we know that there was no such animal as the unicorn on the earth, that if it ever had an existence it must have become extinct at some exceedingly remote period; but as no fossilised remains had so far been discovered, the presumption was that it was nothing but a myth. Did I say a unicorn? she returned. Of course, I meant a zebra—you might have known that!—"Saturday Review."

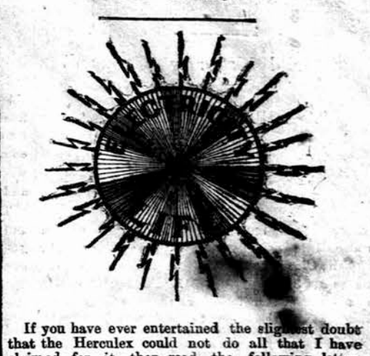
BLIGHTED HOPES.

["Society is full of people who would be perfectly delightful if they could only remember what they meant to say."—"Fortnightly Review."]

I'd captivate my lady's ear
With rondeau and with triolet;
Hers it should be to sit and hear
A song she never could forget.
I'd breathe into that ear a tale
Soaring all other tales above,
And whisper words that could not fail
To make her comprehend my love.
Anon I'd bring the laughing light
Into the wonder of her eyes
By saying things extremely bright
And calculated to surprise.
With merry quip and crank and jest
I'd wile away the eventide,
To make her wish she might be blest
With me for ever at her side.
With high ambitions such as these
My soul is absolutely crammed,
And yet adown my cheeks flow seas
Of tears which never can be dammed.
Ah, me! What carking cares beset
Me as I wend my daily way—
Each time I see her I forget
Exactly what I'd meant to say!

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13th December, 1905.

Dr. A. T. SANDEN:—

Dear Sir,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

THE Bay monsoon is still rather weak and the depression at the head of the Bay has almost entirely disappeared. The rainfall due to the Bombay current has diminished materially in the Central Provinces and Central India (east) but has increased considerably in the Gujarat, western portions of the United Provinces and in the Punjab.

Monsoon conditions are less strongly marked in the Peninsula, but have extended slightly in the north-west boundary and are now passing through Bhuj, Bikaner, Delhi and Ludhiana. In Burma the rainfall has again diminished, being light on the Coast and general in the interior.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line steamer, Koln, Captain B. Thulen, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp reports having experienced strong S.-W. Monsoon. The P. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroona, Captain E. Chappell, which arrived from Barbour for the 26th instant from the Persian Gulf, met with strong winds and high sea. The Hansa Line steamer, Kanagawa, Captain L. Fyne, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Yokohama, had moderate S.-W. monsoon with squalls. The steamer Good Hope, Captain H. Gardling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, encountered very boisterous weather throughout.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	11 24	10 04	11 72	11 76
Wednesday 27th June 1906	0 64	1 32	1 39	1 07
Total	11 88	12 36	12 71	12 83
Total fall to 27th June '05	1 43	4 87	5 32	4 27
Total fall to 27th, June '04	18 72	19 94	20 51	14 40

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 26th to 6 a.m. 27th June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 26th.	29·400	WNW	...	...	...	...	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·430	S6	73	83·0	90·1	13	.....	0·01	−0·01
Muscat 25th ..	29·361	WNW	76	87·9	82·3	14	.....	0·24	−0·12
Aden 25th	29·737	NW	7	85·0	81·0	18	.....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·425	Calm	53	83·8	105·4	2	.....	0·06	−0·18
Simla	29·465	W	32	83·1	107·8	2	.....	0·51	−1·02
Delhi	29·526	S6	34	89·4	108·2	9	.....	0·78	−1·91
Agra	29·497	SW	29	88·9	107·5	8	.....	2·52	+0·28
Cawnpore.....	29·487	Calm	44	85·3	103·4	15	.....	1·26	−2·05
Allahabad....	29·561	S	13	84·5	101·6	16	0·02	1·65	−3·49
Jhansi	29·576	WSW	06	85·2	100·4	10	.....	4·11	−0·57
Jacobabad	29·452	S	18	89·1	110·8	4	.....	0·03	−0·02
Karachi	29·492	W	7	83·8	95·9	16	.....	1·34	+0·66
Jeypore.....	29·578	W	10	85·1	100·2	13	.....	1·12	−0·96
Ajmere.....	29·585	W	07	85·3	109·0	10	.....	0·58	+1·58
Deesa.....	29·558	SSW	07	74·9	10·8	11	0·20	1·52	−0·14
Ahmedabad..	29·621	SW	78	76·1	103·8	6	1·45	8·41	+2·49
Bhuj	29·558	SW	77	82·0	101·1	15	0·21	1·41	+2·45
Jamnagar	29·572	SW	79	82·2	99·6	11	2·15	4·51	−3·65
Dwarka	29·557	SSW	79	83·3	99·3	13	0·04	3·96	−0·21
Rajkot	29·604	SSW	89	76·1	97·9	11	.....	1·63	−2·31
Bhavnagar Para.	29·615	SW	74	78·5	99·1	6	1·62	7·51	+2·92
Veraval	29·630	SW	64	81·3	86·6	10	.....	2·27	−2·33
Nooamuh	29·622	WSW	90	76·7	100·0	12	.....	2·91	−0·54
Indore	29·668	SW	76	74·1	95·1	12	.....	9·76	+4·37
Sanger	29·622	WSW	55	79·0	97·4	13	.....	4·20	−1·39
Jubbulpore ..	29·550	WSW	55	82·0	101·3	6	.....	2·98	+2·10
Hoshangabad..	29·61	WSW	55	78·8	93·8	4	0·12	6·41	+0·85
Khandwa	29·675	Calm	78	77·6	96·2	12	0·07	6·32	+3·31
Raipur	29·655	SW	17	76·9	102·2	11	0·05	5·19	−1·78
Nagpur	29·619	SW	20	80·0	101·4	12	0·45	7·65	+10·49
Amraoti	29·706	SW	32	74·8	96·7	15	0·75	9·49	+3·16
Akola	29·705	SW	32	75·9	95·0	9	0·01	5·16	+0·82
Sunat	29·631	W	37	79·1	91·6	9	0·13	6·95	−1·97
Malegaon.....	29·681	WSW	...	...	...	...	.....	2·88	+1·41
Bombay	29·606	WSW	37	78·2	85·4	13	0·38	11·61	−2·21
Poona.....	29·751	SW	78	70·4	85·2	12	0·02	9·51	+4·21
Ahmednagar..	9·705	SW	18	76·1	89·4	6	.....	7·55	+2·6
Aurangabad ..	29·65	SW	0	74·1	87·2	5	.....	5·61	.....
Sholapur	29·791	SW	15	75·0	87·8	10	.....	3·76	.....
Ratnagiri.....	29·735	SW	25	74·9	81·8	13	.....	24·10	−3·11
Rajapur	29·709	WSW	30	90·1	83·0	6	.....	14·1	+1·35
Belgaum	29·742	WSW	35	68·2	79·0	16	0·31	9·99	+1·71
Mormugoa	29·762	NW	36	73·4	81·5	14	0·59	25·91	+4·65
Karwar.....	29·767	WNW	35	72·5	80·6	8	0·04	29·99	−5·57
Mangalore	29·8	WNW	33	69·9	85·9	10	0·10	57·06	−4·94
Cuttut	29·734	NNE	31	74·7	82·2	10	0·05	45·34	−16·05
Cocanada	29·825	ESE	31	70·1	85·3	M	0·23	18·18	−7·56
Banga ore	29·839	W	33	65·3	80·2	15	.....	3·16	+·01
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·83	W	19	73·7	87·3	11	0·02	5·49	+3·57
Masulipatam.	29·731	SSW	98	80·0	93·1	13	0·31	8·12	+3·52
Cellary	29·730	Calm	72	72·7	89·0	14	.....	5·18	+3·57
Cuddapa	29·716	NW	14	74·8	90·2	8	.....	6·5	+3·52
Madras	29·770	W	61	78·0	90·5	15	0·01	2·10	+0·43
Coimbatore....	29·706	S	07	69·1	88·9	9	.....	0·26	−1·27
Trichinopoly.	29·749	W	48	79·8	93·1	11	.....	2·42	+1·13
Nagapatam....	29·766	WSW	70	79·0	85·9	11	.....	2·20	+0·93
Colombo	29·851	WSW	33	77·0	83·0	9	.....	3·65	−4·24

Indicating Wind: Rate per hour: L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H = (0·23) 11·24: G T H = 0·12 (10·78); S G H = 0·14 (11·37); C P = 0·13 (11·61).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased very much, the rise having been brisk in many places to the north of Latitude 18°.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Ajmer, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are: Maximum 5° in excess at Negapatam and 5° to 14° in defect at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Bhawnagar Para, Deesa, Agra and Delhi; minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Kolmagiri and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 108·9° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several stations.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·15" at Jamnagar, 1·45" at Surat and 1·05" at Bombay.

Weather.—The depression over Sind has disappeared. Weather is favourable for passing showers over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	82·4

TUESDAY.—JUNE 27.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·4

NEW P. AND O. CARGO SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE announcement that the P. and O. Co. will inaugurate next November a cargo service to Australia with the s.s. Poona, will not be received with surprise, writes the "West Australian" of June 8. When the Poona, Palermo, Palma "Peshawur," and "Pera" were built, it was stated that they might be used for an Australian freight service via the Cape. Less than three months ago it was stated that these vessels were to be fitted with refrigerating machinery, and this was looked upon as confirmatory of previous rumours crediting the P. and O. directorate with embarking in the Australian freight business. The statement was made that the ships would load in Europe for the Far East, then proceeded to Queensland, New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian ports, and take cargo for home, via the Cape. The Poona is a twin-screw steamer of 7,62[illegible] tons and 6,500 horse-power. She has two masts and one funnel, and is fitted with the latest appliances for the rapid handling of cargo. She is commanded by Captain C. Longden, R.N.R., an officer well-known on the Australian coast. When commanded W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R. of the R.M.S. India was taken ill at Melbourne in 1902, and the late Captain Gadd, of the R.M.S. Oceana, was summoned from Sydney to take charge of the ship Commander Longden, who was then chief officer of the Oceana, was placed in charge. He remained in that position for two voyages, and on seniority was transferred to the Pekin, then running between Bombay and Japanese ports via Colombo, Hongkong and Shanghai. In 1904 he was placed in command of the R.M.S. Ballaarat in her day the fastest and most popular mail steamer running between Sydney and London. The Ballaarat whilst was engaged in the Bombay-Colombo-Shanghai mail service was sold to Italian owners and left Bombay in September 1904, for London with the Indian mail on board, and performed a fine piece of work having her mails, via Brindisi delivered in London in a fraction over 15 days. Commander Longden who is a nephew of the late Sir James Longden, Governor of Ceylon, was educated at Westward Ho School, Devonshire, and one of his classmates was Rudyard Kipling.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 26.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 13-16	= — 5-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loans	102 3-4	= — 1-4
3 1-4 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1-16	= — do
4 months hence	29 13-16	= — do
Spot in New York	65	= — do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·43 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4 do	= do
2 " "	3 1-4 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-8 do	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8 do	= + 5-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 1 1-2 O-D value steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £94
Yellow metal 7 3-4d
Tin Plates 8s-12-3
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5 1-5
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-10-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 5-1-5

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 12 3-4 — 1-4 J J buyers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton market closed	dull
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total sales	5,000
Spot	5·14
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	10,000
Futures closed	steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·81	5·76	5·67
−5	−3	−6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·58	5·53	5·52
−6	−5	−6
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·52	5·53	5·54
−6	−6	−6

Receipts at U S Ports	8,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do Continent	5,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·15+2 a
Do. do. Dec	10·32−1

a Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and tended to advance later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16
Futures, month of July	10·05+3
Do. do. Aug	10·43+3
Tone at close	steady

Cotton additional quotation.

Fine Broach	5 27/32
F G do	5 27/32
Good do	5 27/32
Fine Bhownuggur	5 28/32
F G do	4 26/32
Good do	4 27/32
Fine Oomrah	4 28/32
F G do	4 24/32
Good do	4 20/32
Good M G Oomrah	4 20/32
Fine M G do	4 20/32
Fine Hilatee	4 16/32
Good do	4 8/32
Fine Bengals	4 6/32
F G do	4 1/32
Good do	3 29/32
Fine M G Bhownuggur	4 28/32
Good Khandeish	4 14/32
F G do	4 18/32

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday 26th June 1906:—

Cotton	3,019 bales.
Wheat	10,852 Qrts.
Linseed	2,138 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,012 do
Gingelly seed	368 do
Poppyseed	2,788 do
Groundnut	124 do
Castorseed	677 do
Rice	8,465 do
Myrabolams	2,115 do
Cocoanuts	10,561 do
Mowrasseed	153 do
Gram	3,627 do
Joowar	502 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. Rs.	...Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	...Is. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	Is. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Banks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	153 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.	213 1-2
Japan 30 do.	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	98 14
1st Settlement	28th June	98 14
2nd do.	31st July	98 10

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June,	3 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 21st "	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th "	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Steady	7	8	OBT.
Forward ... Sept.	7	14	OR.T.
Do. April-May	7	7	OR.T.
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	9	OBT.
Do. Etawah Ready	7	10	0
Yellow Gujerat, Ready	8	6	OR.T.
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	6	OBT.
Forward Sept...	8	11	OR.T.
JASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	36	0	0
Mowra Seed steady.			
Ready	5	12	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Desi July	4	12	0
do. April-May	4	12	0
White Pessi 91 per cent July ...	4	14	0
do. 85 " " ...	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	Nil

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·33	5·78	5·83
+2	+2	−2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·55	5·54
+2	+2	+2
Dec-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·54	5·51	5·56
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with quotations for spot cotton practically unchanged. In new crops there is a steadier tone with some small enquiry from shippers for early Bengals.

We quote as follows:—

OLD CROP—

	Rs
M G Nagpur fine	209
M G Khandeish fully good	192
M G K A K fine	202
M G Bengals fine	195
Sawginned Bhar war good	234
Madras Westerns good	232

NEW CROP—

		Rs
M G Bengals fine	March	207
Do fine	do	199
Do fine	do	196
M G Dhamangaon fine	do	212
M G Nagpur fine	do	216
M G Khandeish fully good	do	197
M G K A K fine	do	207
H G Bengals fully good	do	191 1/2
M G Broach good	March	240 1-2

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	quiet.
Good Bhownuggur	4 26-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet.
3 1/2 per cent Consols	87-13-16
3 per cent Rentes	96 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	102 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	30 1-16

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday at 6 p.m., (S. T.), when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., occupied the chair. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd. Publishers, London, were duly elected members of the Society. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Calcutta.—Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Nos. 8, 9, 10. From Madras.—The Madras Diocesan Magazine, Vol. I, No. 1. From New York.—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. X, Nos. 3, 4, 5. From Manila.—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. I, No. 4. From Berkley.—University of California Publications Vol. IV, No. 1. From Tokyo.—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXI, Nos. 240, 241. The Honry. Secretary then read a paper on "The Bear in Asiatic and American ritual and Belief" contributed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., of Chapra, Dist. Saran, Bihar. It will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

A SPANISH QUEEN.

The Romantic Story of Marie Louise.

"IF you are not good you shall be married to the King of Spain!" was a threat which Royal nurses and governesses used in the seventeenth century to bring disobedient Princesses to a state of grace. The gloom of the Spanish Court, and the inviolable rules of its etiquette gave the threat its due point, and when a Spanish King was looking for a wife, the Princesses at Versailles, Vienna, in the Italian duchies and small German Roman Catholic principalities began to tremble.

Philip II., the husband of our Mary Tudor, had drawn up a plan of ceremonial and etiquette which his successors, Philip III., Philip IV., and Charles II. closely followed. A French writer, on the reign of Charles II., likens the life of his Court and its functions to the wheels of a clock wound up for a year, passing day after day with the same regular monotony. According to the day of the week the King knew at his liver—a ceremonial of punctilious observance—the business he would have to transact or the amusements in which he might indulge. There were fixed days for the granting of audiences and signing of documents, and stated hours for eating and going to Mass; and the Court moved from town to country, from country to town, on the same dates every year. Not only were the days of coming and departure fixed by rule, but also the cost of the journeys.

AN UNWILLING BRIDE.

Into this atmosphere of gloom and repression came Marie Louise, the granddaughter of the English Charles I., and niece of Louis XIV. of France, fresh from the galeries of Versailles, to marry Charles II. in 1679. She had all the charm and sweetness of disposition of her English mother, and when the "Roi Soleil" informed her that she was to be Queen of Spain she besought him to spare her from such a fate. "What could I do more for my own daughter?" he asked. "You could do more for your niece," she sobbed. A few days before her departure the unhappy Princess again implored Louis to break off the marriage, but in vain.

Marie Louise arrived on the banks of the Bidassoa, the river boundary between France and Spain, on November 3rd, 1679. There her French attendants, with the exception of her nurse and a maid, took leave of her, and she was handed over to the care of the first lady-in-waiting and the Spanish attendants chosen by Charles II. The first lady-in-waiting, known as the Camerara-Mayor, was practically the jailer of the Spanish Queens, and the Duchess of Terra-Nova, who filled that office to Marie Louise, was a dragon amongst dragons. It was her duty to initiate the young girl into all the ceremonies and usages prescribed by the ridiculous Spanish etiquette. She spied upon her mistress's every word and gesture, reporting or reproving the slightest lapse from the ordained rules.

Charles met his bride near Burgos, and the marriage was celebrated in a miserable little village called Quinta-Napala. The King knew no French, the Queen no Spanish and the French Ambassador had to serve as interpreter. During the journey to Madrid the Duchess had stirred up the King's jealousy of the Queen going into unofficial retirement at Buen-Retiro before she made her public entrance into the capital. Charles demurred to this drastic measure, but the Camerara-Mayor pointed out that the Queen would be inclined to disregard ceremonial and etiquette unless she felt their rigours at the outset. Charles acquiesced, and the Duchess carried Marie-Louise to Buen-Retiro. She was allowed to see no one, and could not even leave her own rooms. When her education was thought sufficiently complete, the little Queen was taken to the Palace to begin a life of weary monotony, which only ended with her death.

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

The Camerara-Mayor made the life of the Queen's two French servants so intolerable that they insisted on returning to Paris. Marie Louise was utterly alone. For consolation she turned to music and to the pleasures of the table. Occasionally there was a break in the deathly monotony, as when Mme. d'Aunoy was permitted to see her, or Mme. de Villars, the French Ambassadress, brought her a letter she had received from Mme. de Sevigne with news of Versailles. She was certainly allowed to ride and to hunt, but the manner of mounting was amazing. The horse was brought to the door of a closed carriage in which the Queen had driven to the meet, and she had to spring upon its back. Her first attempt nearly killed her, for the horse moving away as she jumped, she fell heavily to the ground.

On another occasion she would have been killed but for the breaking of etiquette. She had just mounted her horse in the courtyard of the palace, when the animal reared; the Queen fell, with one foot caught in the surrap, and the frightened animal began to drag her by the stirrup. The King, who saw the accident from a balcony, was paralysed with terror, and although the courtyard was filled with noblemen, guards and grooms, no one dared to go to the Queen's help, since it was death for a man to touch the Queen of Spain. It seemed inevitable that the Queen's brains must be dashed out, when two gentlemen, unable to bear the spectacle, rushed forward; one seized the horse's bridle, whilst the other disengaged the Queen's foot from the stirrup. Then they fled for their lives, for according to etiquette the axe was the reward for their humanity. But Charles, overjoyed at the Queen's escape, graciously pardoned the noble criminals.

As Marie Louise's spirits declined to sink, the Camerara-Mayor allowed the Queen no respite, and spied upon her day and night. But one day the Duchess went too far. The young Queen had brought two parroquets with her from France; they could only speak French, which made them objects of dislike to the King. In order to carry favour with Charles, the Duchess twisted their necks. Marie Louise said nothing, but when the Camerara-Mayor came to her afterwards she gave her two sounding boxes on the ears.

The rage of the Camerara-Mayor was indescribable. Calling her relatives together, she proclaimed the insult, and four hundred ladies of the highest birth followed her to the Palace to complain to the King. By a happy inspiration Marie Louise gave a reason for the blows that filled her husband with joy, for he desired an heir above all things, and told the furious Camerara-Mayor that if the two blows were not sufficient to satisfy his wife he would gladly consent to her giving the Duchess two dozen. The Queen, however, consented herself with persuading her husband to dismiss the tyrant.

A COUNTESS-POISONER.

Under the Duchess's successor, the Duchess of Albuquerque, life became less gloomy at the Palace; the Queen was allowed to go to bed at half-past ten in the winter, and to look out of the window whenever she pleased. Even further concessions were allowed, and to one of these Marie Louise's sudden death was attributed by the French Ambassador at Madrid, and the name of the Comtesse de Soissons was as openly given as its cause.

Olympe Mancini, the niece of Cardinal Mazarin, had aspired to the hand of Louis XIV., but had been married to the Comte de Soissons. Badly implicated in a poisoning scandal, she was exiled to the Low Countries and, after spending six years in retirement, suddenly appeared at the Court of Madrid. This lady delighted the Queen, and gradually the interviews became tete-a-tete. One hot evening Marie Louise complained that she could not get any good milk in Madrid. The Comtesse immediately said that she had some of excellent quality, and brought it, and herself to the Palace. When the Queen became ill, immediately after drinking the milk, and when the King heard what had happened, he ordered the immediate arrest of the Comtesse. But that lady was already on her way to the frontier. The poor little Queen died a few days afterwards. Charles was inconsolable, but Marie Louise's enemies gained their object, for he was shortly afterwards married to a sister of the Emperor of Austria.

A GIRL'S HEROISM.

Sacrifices Her Life to Save Her Drowning Lover.

How a girl of 21 sacrificed her own life in an attempt to save that of her lover was related to the Reading coroner on June 6. The inquest was held on the bodies of Bessie Turner, 21, and Frederick Charles Bartholomew, 21, both of Reading who were drowned in the Thames, near Tilehurst Station, on Whit Monday.

The couple were engaged, and on the Bank Holiday were enjoying themselves in a paddling punt, when, in an attempt to avoid a boat managed by boys, the young man overbalanced himself and fell into the river.

The stream here runs very strongly, and probably being aware of this, and of her lover's consequent danger, Miss Turner, who was described as an accomplished swimmer, immediately plunged into the rescue. Both young people, however, disappeared under the surface of the water, and it was not until at least a quarter of an hour later that their bodies were recovered. All attempts to restore animation were quite unavailing.

During the course of the inquest the father of young Bartholomew complained that many grown up persons witnessed the affair, but that not one of them entered the water in an endeavour to render assistance.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 16th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,443, being a decrease of Rs. 591 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th June 1906, were Rs. 85,551 being a decrease of Rs. 11,077.

BERTHA KRUPP, MILLIONAIRESS.

Marriage of the Girl Who Owns and Rules a Great City.

THE romantic match which Miss Bertha Krupp, the sole proprietress of the world-renowned iron and steel works at Essen, is about to contract with the young diplomat, Herr von Bohlen-Halbach, is exciting unusual interest in Germany, where the career of the young heiress has been followed with sympathetic attention.

It has long been known that Miss Krupp is the most desirable matrimonial prize in Europe. She is sole proprietress of the Krupp Works, and, indeed, of the town of Essen with its 250,000 inhabitants. The Krupp Works employ upwards of 49,000 men and contain about 3,500 steam engines, 1,500 furnaces, 500 steam cranes, 200 steam hammers, and several dozen Bessemer converters. Apart from the bewildering maze of iron and steel works at Essen, Miss Bertha Krupp owns 547 iron mines situated in different countries, three coal mines, and numerous quarries. The factories and the whole town of Essen are lighted by gas and electricity works belonging to the Krupp firm. The Krupp Works contain within their boundaries more than fifty miles of railways, 100 miles of telegraph wires, and 200 miles of telephone wires. Miss Bertha Krupp is absolute owner of her kingdom, for the 49,000 workers toiling for her comprise with their families a total of more than 200,000 persons dependent on her nod. If the other concerns be added, we have a total of 300,000 persons in her kingdom.

Besides her factories, mines, railways, telegraphs, and telephones, Miss Bertha Krupp also owns her own bakeries, slaughter-houses, and general stores, which supply her employes with the necessities of life at remarkably cheap prices. With few exceptions, her workmen inhabit model cottages belonging to her and let to them at very cheap rents. Her subjects are under her sceptre as under no other ruler throughout the Empire. She has her own army, regularly drilled, with stern rules of discipline. It is called a fire brigade, or corps of watchmen, because it would be impermissible by law for Miss Krupp to enlist troops, but they are as much a body of picked troops as any in Germany. Under army under these two appellations numbers more than 900 men, all of whom are well armed. They guard not only the factories at night, but also Miss Krupp's own private residence at Essen. Miss Krupp also maintains, like any monarch, a special bodyguard of detectives to watch over her personal safety, for many ruthless Anarchists have threatened to assassinate the owner of one of the greatest capitalist concerns in the world, and many malcontent employees of the Krupp Works who have been discharged by their superiors for one offence or another have menaced her with personal violence. She owns the churches, the hospitals, the hotels, the art and science institutes, and the museums at Essen, where she is commonly known as "Queen Krupp." Her estate and power, as well as her income, go on increasing from year to year.

The reserve fund of the Essen Works, according to a balance sheet recently published, amounts to nearly £20,000,000, and Miss Krupp's net income from the Essen business last year exceeded £300,000. This amount added to other supplementary revenues, brings up her total annual income approximately to £1,000,000. Miss Krupp's great-grand-father was a humble village blacksmith, and her grandfather started life in the same capacity. Although Miss Krupp is enthroned as a despot at Essen, her absolute rule over her community of dependants is thoroughly benevolent in character. Her father brought her up to take practical interest in the Krupp Works. Miss Krupp's friends have often suggested to her that she might with advantage to herself abandon the ancestral home at Essen and take a prominent part in the high society of Berlin, which would always have welcomed her with open arms. They assured her that she could marry a Prince by the end of her first season in society. Miss Krupp, however, dislikes the theory of absentee ownership, and has always maintained her resolution to make the house at Essen over-looking the works from which she draws her wealth, her permanent home. Miss Krupp has always declared that she would marry the man of her own free choice, and now she has carried out her intention. Her aristocratic husband will have to abandon his diplomatic career, and out of consideration for her love of grim, smoky Essen agree to make his home there during the greater part of the year.

Knowing human nature, it is hardly surprising to find that Miss Krupp's employees do not appreciate her good qualities and charitable ways. The lack of personal freedom jars on them. They admit that the Krupp Works are conducted on humanitarian lines, but they declare that it is all too grandmotherly to suit their ases. Great care has been taken to prevent Miss Krupp from becoming spoilt by the possession of vast wealth. She has been trained to lead a simple, haltrust life in the old home at Essen. She is a fearless rider, a keen tennis-player, and an enthusiastic participant in every outdoor pastime. She rows, skates, and plays golf or hockey with equal facility. She has mixed very little in fashionable society, and so far from indulging in luxury in dress, her costumes are always conspicuous for their extreme simplicity. She is fair, and rather pretty than otherwise; somewhat below medium height, and reveals a tendency towards rotundity.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Evans Mr W
Fitzgerald Lt D V C
Hurley Mr W G
Lindley Mr A S
Rowe Mr S N

FROM MARSEILLES.

Asser Mr D
Seile Mr C C
Brancher Capt W S
Beauchamp Commdr W B
Bomonjit Mr J R
Cunningham Mr J A
Evans Mr J
Franklin Mr J
Fraser Mr W S
Goss Mr C P
Grewar Mr J
Herbert Mr D C
Hugo Major E V
Jehangir Mr R P
Khan H H Sir Aga
Linguist Mr D H
Leather Dr J W
Latif Mr Abdul
Lake Mr J H
Maxwell Capt D W
Mathews Mr A W
Mahomed Mr G
Morphett Mr and Mrs C G
Parrott Mr and Mrs P
Palmer Mr R and Miss
Power Mr E
Patterson Mr A C
Radcliffe Smith Lieut and Mrs
Reuters Lt A T
Robertson Mr P G
Singh Mr S M
Stanes Mr J
Stewart Mr J C
Thomas Lt H E
Talman Mons R
Watson Mr J
Wheeler Mr T H
Watson Mr E A
Walford Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Deas Maj L M R
Hambro Capt P
Russell Mr C
Smith Mr J G
Thomas

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE most popular man in the Royal Navy to-day, bar, of course, Lord Charles Beresford, is unquestionably Prince Louis of Battenberg. Not only is he noted for the possession (and exhibition, which is the main point) of all those kindlinesses of heart and tender delicacies of feeling which are the attributes of all truly great leaders of men, and, in his case endear him to all who serve under him, but his natural sense of justice is so true, and his administration of it so lement and tempered with so full a consideration of all extenuating circumstances, that if the Prince says a thing, that's, all the men ask or want to know. And it has always been so ever since he was a midshipman, when his command consisted of a boat's crew ashore. He is said to have never lost a man on those occasions. What middy can show such a record! That's the sort of man he is to-day and always has been, his shipmates of every ship he ever served in will tell you.

With all, he is a strict disciplinarian—none stricter—but not through fear—and is, perhaps, the best and most thoroughly up-to-date officer in the Royal Navy to-day. Everything new in science, so far as it effects his profession, he has at his fingers ends. His knowledge of mechanics is that of a skilled expert, and many of his inventions and improvements are daily use in the Navy at the present moment. His modesty is as great as his ability. In every way he is a good man—that's what the sailors call him. It may be of interest to know that Prince Louis' favourite drink is beer; that, although he usually speaks English like a native, when he gets excited over anything, ders take the place of his thes; and his favourite exclamation is Ach, Himmel! He also calls himself Lewis, not Looie. The nation couldn't have two better men in Greek waters than he and Lord Charles.

The Bishop of Norwich, who has just renounced the new Liberalism and all its ways, on account of the Education Bill, was in Liverpool, as well as elsewhere, identified with the Liberal party, and possibly such knowledge had something to do with Mr. Gladstone giving Dr. Sheepshanks the East Anglian Bishopric in 1893. The Bishop is the son of an old headmaster of Coventry, and was for several years a missionary in British Columbia, and afterwards visited the Pacific Islands, China and Siberia. On returning home, he went to a country vicarage near Leeds, and then to Liverpool, where he worked for twenty years in one of the worst districts of the city. Dr. Sheepshanks is said to be the first Bishop of Norwich who does not own a carriage; he has to get about in a very humble way, he observed the other day.

His lordship knew what it was to rough it in early days. The Rev. F. G. Wright, of Netley, once told the story that when he was a small boy in British Columbia, he was sent with a message to the rector of Holy Trinity, New Westminster. When he got there to the house he saw a man sweeping it out, and asked him if the rector was at home. Yes, said the industrious housewife, I am the rector. It was Mr. Sheepshanks.

Yorkshire is celebrated for many good things, yet the fact that the daughters of England's premier county are lavishly dowered with beauty appears, oddly enough, to have passed unnoticed and unchronicled. Nor is this valuable gift confined to those whose lot is cast in high places. It is equally noticeable amongst girls of the working classes. Not a few reigning toasts in bygone times were members of Yorkshire families, but it is more interesting to take as examples of my text fair woman of to-day whose claims to beauty are widely recognised, although no territorial significance is attached to it. Let me, however, make one exception and pay a passing tribute to the matchless charms of the late Duchess of Leinster (the eldest of the four Duncombe sisters, daughter of Lord Feversham) who caused a sensation wherever she went, people climbing to vantage points to catch even a glimpse of her as she passed. Her three sisters, Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Cynthia Graham, and Lady Ulrica Baring, rank amongst the loveliest women in Europe Lady Cynthia in colouring and features resembling the late Duchess,

The Earl and Countess of Londesborough have let their house in South Audley Street, and are spending the summer in the country. Lord Londesborough has three places—Blankney, in Lincolnshire, and Londesborough Park and Londesborough Lodge, both of which are in Yorkshire. The latter house is at Scarborough, of which the Denisons have been patron saints for generations. They do a great deal for the place, and it has become a tradition that the reigning Lord and Lady Londesborough should reside there during the cricket week in August. The townsfolk, out of gratitude, have christened many of the walks and drives after this powerful family; there is a Lady Grace's Ride—called after the present Countess—a Lady Edith's Drive, named after her predecessor, and a Lord Albert's Tower, on account of the first Lord Londesborough, and from which a flag always flies when the present peer is in residence.

Lord and Lady Londesborough spend the hunting season in Lincolnshire. Christmas is kept in high state at Blankney, and certain dishes are historical. These include an entire boar, splendidly decorated, and a great ship in sugar filled with confectionery, which commemorates Lord Londesborough's office as Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire coast. Lord Londesborough takes a keen interest in the amateur fire brigade that he has organised at Blankney. This brigade is composed of footmen, gardners, stablemen and farm hands. When a fire occurs, Lord Londesborough starts off at once at the head of his brigade, and the engine is drawn by the best horses in his stables. Lady Londesborough was Lady Grace Fane, and is one of the most beautiful blondes in society. She is very tall and very fair, with a wealth of bright golden hair. In the evening she often appears gowned in white or pale green, and with her necklace, earrings and towering tiara of magnificent emeralds and diamonds. Lady Londesborough loves hunting and makes a first-rate horse-woman. When in London she gives brilliant balls and dinners, and, like Lady Iveagh, prefers the soft light of wax candles to the more vivid lustre of electricity.

A good story is told of Lord Kitchener's recent tour along the defences of the Indian frontier. He visited one place where a new fort had just been erected. When he got there, Kitchener was astonished to find that the fort had been so erected that it was easily commanded from a high hill close by. The officer who had been in charge of the erection, and who had selected the site, was present with the party, and Kitchener called him forward. Instead of the outburst that the staff expected, Kitchener merely held out his hand and said, 'I congratulate you, Colonel—! What a capital place for a fort! When do you commence to remove the hill?

Major Josceline Bagot, late Conservative M. P. for Kendal in the last Parliament, was one of the handsome members of the House of Commons. This was only keeping up the name and reputation he enjoyed in the Grenadiers when he was in them in the early eighties. Indeed his fame for good looks went with him to Canada and the United States, when in 1881, he visited those countries as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor-General of Canada. The Governor-General was then the Marquis of Lorne and, on this tour of inspection of that portion of the Dominion known as British Columbia, he was accompanied by the Princess Louise. From Victoria, B. C., the vice-regal party came down to San Francisco for a short stay carried thither aboard the cruiser Comus, of which, by the by the first lieutenant was no less a personage than Admiral George Neville of the First Cruiser Squadron. This was the first sight San Franciscans had got of a real live princess as they called Princess Louise who received quite an ovation whenever she ventured out of the Palace Hotel, where the party stayed, and over which flew the Royal Standard, borrowed from the Comus for the occasion.

But the homage Captain Bagot won from the 'Frisco girls quite eclipsed the notice bestowed on Her Royal Highness. They declared that he was the best-looking—if not the only really handsome—Englishman they had ever seen, judging anyhow by the red-wristed, brawny specimens they had hitherto taken as samples. His deep and melodious bass voice charmed them. Any 'Frisco lady resident at the time will gladly corroborate this. Major Bagot comes honestly by his possession. His father Colonel Charles Bagot (also of the Grenadiers) was known in the fifties as the Beauty of the Guards, and was certainly the handsomest man in the three regiments, as every one can tell you who survives that period, and then knew anything at all about good Society.

Ouida is said to have taken him for a model in more than one of her early novels, wherein Guardsmen are the heroes. Major Bagot's mother, too, was a beauty in her day, and she and her husband made one of the handsomest couples at Court for Colonel Bagot was long one of the Queen's Equerries. Mrs. Bagot is one of the clever and brilliant women of society to-day, for she has the happy gift of combining in herself the knowledge, experience and all the refined graces which marked the past, with a keen and appreciative interest in the ways and doings of to-day. She is not cobwebbed or moss-grown, and never looks shocked but takes things as they come like a true woman of the world.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DO YOU CONTINUE TO SUFFER—

BECAUSE you have been disappointed with the means you have tried for obtaining relief? Do you go on suffering year after year and never think of Electricity as a cure for your trouble? Why? Because it has never been recommended to you for the reason that its effect is so wonderful on the human body that it must interfere largely with all other treatment. If you meet a man who has worn one of these body batteries, and been cured by it, you will begin to realize that you have found the remedy at last, for your trouble.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

with attachments which can be used in distributing the current to any part of the body and applied direct to the afflicted parts, restores Man's Health, Strength and Vitality.

"DEAR SIR,—

It is now two weeks since I commenced to use your Body Battery. But I have tested your Battery, and I find my life a pleasure. And I might thank you for your advice. I am very grateful to you."

Yours very truly,

(Original letter will be shown to applicants.)

Should any man suffer from Weakness, Varicocele, Weak Organs, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Indigestion, Backache, Liver, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, he will obtain every information as to how these ailments can be cured if he writes for one of MY FREE BOOKS. It will be sent FREE and POST paid.

Call and inspect this appliance if you are ailing. You may test it free. No charge for consultation. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.

NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

MOIR'S

GOLD MEDAL. STORES

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, of, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT

LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS, from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

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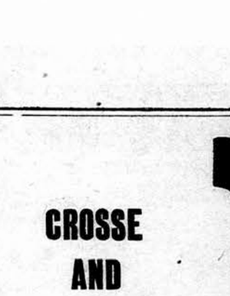

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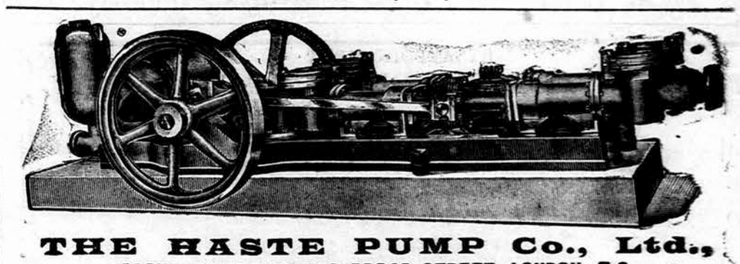

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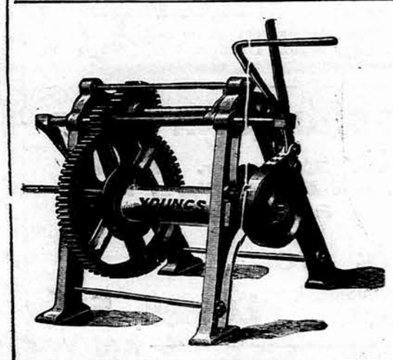

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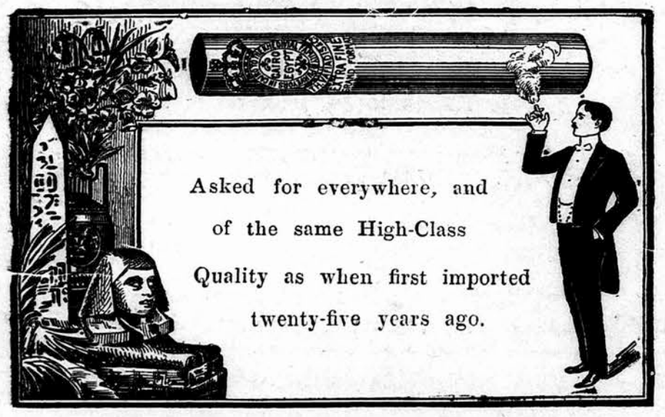

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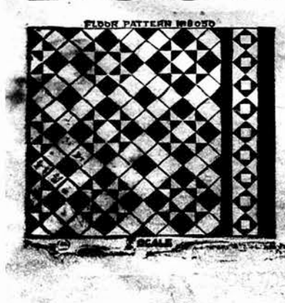

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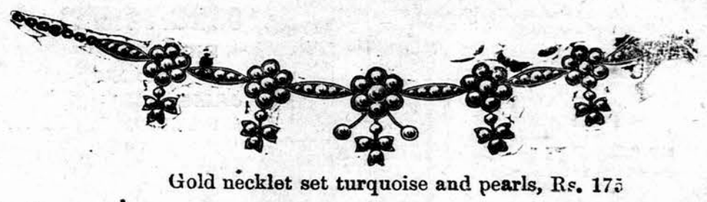
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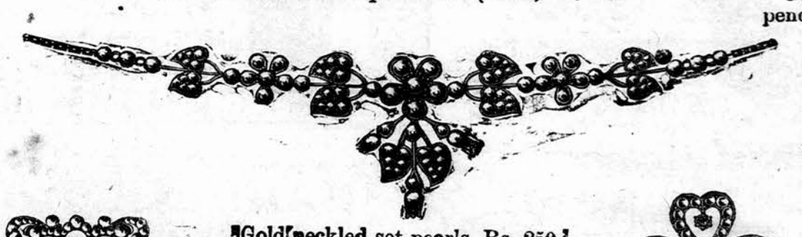
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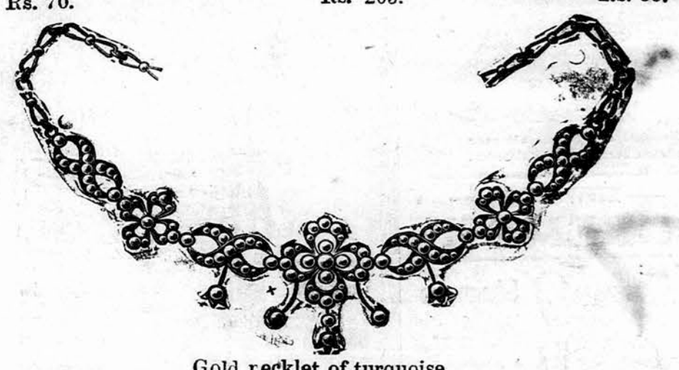
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